The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2654.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

Great Republican Gathering in Waterbury—Speech of Tom Corwin—He Reviews the Speech of Mayor Wood.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Waterbury, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

It has been frequently remarked in my hearing that Connecticut will be much richer at the conclusion of the present campaign, as money is flowing in rapidly to be used in the approaching election. Possibly this may be so, but so far as regards the actual purchase of votes, I am of the opinion that the facilities offered by your New-York elections are by no means available here. The vote is scattered through many small towns, where each voter is generally well-known, and extensive corruption could not be practiced undiscovered in such small communities. A vast amount of funds is undoubtedly expended in the paraphernalia of elections: the music, torches, banners, head-quarters, advertisements, expenses of orators, and such equipments for the battle; but as to direct bribery, I have not heard it charged.

Notwithstanding the undoubted general enthusiasm, the multiplicity of meetings throughout the State, turning inside out the smallest town in the most retired nook, I have been impressed with the expression of much conservatism on both sides. The speakers from other States confining themselves to national issues, may account for this in a measure. Thus, last night at New-Britain Stanton went the whole State Rights doctrine, and said he didn't believe his audience would do any better than the South, had they the same temptation for holding slaves. He didn't blame the South for holding slaves, and he was decidedly in favor of admitting any new Slave State that should make the necessary legal preliminary steps and apply for admission. Queer speech for a Connecticut Republican, wasn't it? It was hardly the John Brown, Helper, insurrectionist, disunion platform that your one-eyed neighbor undertakes to fasten on the Republicans. On the other hand, the Democracy are equally conservative—if Mr. E. O. Perrin is an authorized mouth-piece; for I heard him publicly denounce Mr. Buchanan's course on the Kansas question, and own that his (Perrin's) efforts in the Democratic camp were more for the purpose of defeating Seward and affecting the contest of 1860, than for anything else.

One feature of the campaign is the formation of Republican clubs among the young men of the State, under the name of the "Wide Awakes." They do effective service in forming processions, organizing the applause at the meetings, and in various other ways. The Democracy have, as a set-off, the "Chapultapecs," in honor of Ex-Gov. Seymour's Mexican achievements. Both organizations are exceedingly active, and make noise enough for the intense disgust of the staid population of the Nutmeg State. At Hartford, the Republicans and Democrats have each erected "huge camps." These are temporary frame buildings, put up gratuitously by the spontaneous labor of the party. The scene of their construction was, as may be imagined, lively, and the fun general. It is said of one man at the erection of a camp, that "he drove a-nail and drank an-ale alternately, until he got an ail that he didn't want." One of the Hartford papers is responsible for that joke.

Congress was recently memorialized by a number of citizens of the State, "to revise the existing tariff, replacing *ad valorem* by specific duties, so far as practicable—according to the labor of our own country, such *moderate* incidental protection as may be consistent with the creation of a revenue adequate to all the legitimate and economical wants of the Government." From conversation with leading manufacturers, I am confident this is all they desire. I have yet failed to see a rabid protectionist, although I have come in contact with those whose manufactures compete directly with foreign products. The tariff, as a party-question, has not entered the canvass—nor can it, however predominant national issues may be deemed.

As regards the result of the election, I have heard predictions on all sides, because I have talked with all parties. I have heard bets made that the Republicans would carry the State by four thousand majority; by three thousand; by a small majority, and that they wouldn't carry it at all. The Republican Leaders appear to be sanguine of victory by a small majority. They have, however, an undoubtedly popular man to contend against in Ex-Gov. Seymour. But, unacquainted with the effect that the present unpopularity of the Administration may have upon the vote of Mr. Seymour, I cannot form a decided opinion as to the result. Enthusiasm and confidence are so universal that it seems to me a feather would turn the balance. Both gubernatorial candidates have been tried, and given satisfaction to their friends. It seems a great pity to me that both can't be elected this time. I should think the honor would have to be amazingly great to make up the deficiency of the Governor's salary from the miserable pittance of $1,100 per annum.

But, aside from the offices of the State, it must be recollected that the Legislature to be elected has a United States Senator to choose. This is the pretext for calling in the aid from other States, and the discussion of mainly national questions. As Tom Corwin said last night, the people of all the States are equally affected by the character of the national representatives, and Ohio has, therefore, a right to evince her deep concern in this contest. It will be perceived by his speech, however, that he is rather hard on the Lord Mayor of New-York for a manifestation of something like the same spirit; but I will not anticipate.

The City of Waterbury has a population of nearly 10,000, and about $5,500,000 worth of taxable property, of which $1,286,143 is in dwelling houses. It has a Mayor, Aldermen, Councilmen, Police and Fire Department, like cities of a larger growth; five banks, three wicket clubs, one cricket club, a chess club, and numerous social organizations. There are 21 common schools, with 1,500 pupils, and an average attendance of 900. At the Presidential election Fremont had 584 majority over Buchanan, and the last Congressman was elected by about 300 Republican majority. At the last State election, however, Pratt, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 238. These figures relate to the district comprising New-Haven and Middlesex counties. The city went Democratic at the State election by 114 majority. It is pleasantly situated on the Hartford and Fishkill road, and celebrated for the extent and variety of its manufactures. I believe it furnishes nearly all the pins and most of the hooks and eyes used in the United States.

The City was alive last night, not only with the torches, music and enthusiasm of its own Republicans, but with the loud acclaims of large numbers from a distance of not less than twelve miles. From Naugatuck and Union they came on a special train, and together with the native population filled to overflowing Hotchkiss Hall, capable of accommodating about twelve hundred persons. Every stand-point was filled, and rarely have I seen an audience so patient and orderly as was this during the three hours of Mr. Corwin's speech, although full one quarter could not procure seats.

Mr. Israel Holmes, who was elected to preside, introduced Mr. Corwin, who, he said, would preach a sermon, taking for his text the gospel of freedom. Mr. Corwin spoke in substance as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

Mr. Corwin said:

He would be happy if any reverend gentleman could only fill his pulpit to-night. [Laughter.] Only in the discharge of his duty was he here to counsel with them on the duty they had to perform in the coming election. They would think it strange that he should be found here in the attitude of one who was presumptuous enough to advise them as to the discharge of a duty that they had been in the habit of performing annually. But they were to choose a legislature which had to elect a United States Senator. And his State was as much interested in that Senator as Connecticut, for his action would affect all the States alike. If secession ever should be accomplished; if this confederated brotherhood should be mad enough to separate themselves, that interest would not be felt, and the result would be disastrous to all. But, let them congratulate themselves that no secession was probable, and he could feel as much at home here as on the banks of the Ohio. It was one of the happy institutions of this country to have a free press and free speech. But they were very often abused, and the tone of the press and of speech would indicate the condition of a community. He had met in Connecticut some statements of fact with regard to himself, that made him somewhat surprised at his own personality. [Laughter.] He could scarcely attribute the manners of the Press in this State as resulting from the best mental and moral education. Those learned men, the encyclopedists of France, like Voltaire and Rousseau, conceived thoughts that would live while mankind could think, and the French thought when they produced them the acme of perfection was attained. But, when Voltaire found himself in the Bastile, and was asked which side of the question he would take of the proposition, "Which gives the most happiness to man, a state of barbarism or a state of civilization?" Voltaire said he would take the side of barbarism, [laughter,] because the French people would believe their state the most perfect, and he could show that barbarism was better than that. [Laughter.] From the tone, temper and language of the public Press of Connecticut, he would like to take them to Ohio, and he would prove that if barbarism was not them it was better than they. [Laughter.] It had been the habit of the opposing party to get up meetings to draw away the attendance from the Republicans.

During thirty years of political life he had formed a preference for having audiences of all opinions present, so as to have all misstatements of fact corrected. All a criminal at the bar would say, was either, "I am guilty," or "I am not guilty," and leave the lawyers to do the talking. He could not understand how the people of Connecticut could allow themselves to be misled and misrepresented. His attention had been called to the speech of the Lord Mayor of New-York, Fernando Wood, at a recent meeting at Norwalk, at which meeting the Lord Mayor used the following language:

"Now, my friends, what is this issue? Upon what common ground is it that the Republican Party of the Free States stand? What is the inscription upon that black flag of sedition floating over the gathering places of this faction, and which has, to the disgrace of the whole country, been recently proclaimed in the Senate of the United States? I need scarcely tell you that it is treason against the Federal compact. That it is a declaration asserting the right of the people of the non-slaveholding States to crush out and destroy the social, the commercial and the political interests of other members of the confederacy, which maintain within the national copartnership equal rights and equal interests to themselves. Facts fully justify me in this statement."

The words "Federal Compact" could refer only to the Constitution, and the Lord Mayor wanted to prove treason to the Constitution on the Republicans. What were the inscriptions on their banner? (pointing to one of the transparencies of the "Wide-awakes") Liberty and Union. [Applause.] "The Territories for free men and not for slaves." [Applause.] What! the Union treason against the Union? [Laughter.] Could the man have been listened to by men with heads? [No, no.] Yet it could not be possible that all the opposition to the Republicans came from villains and scoundrels. Notwithstanding all the protestations to the contrary, there were those who believed that the Republicans, if they elected a President, would immediately proceed to manumit all the slaves. If this was to be the ease with which men were gulled, it would be well to pull down Yale College and return to a state of barbarism where people would not be so easily humbugged. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Wood knew better than to state what he did. He did not know but that he had given too much attention to words. He had always had a respect for the word Democracy. But as the word demagogue, from merely meaning a teacher of the people, had come to be a term of reproach, so the word Democrat had been misrepresented so as to become of a different meaning. Thirty years ago, when he commenced Congressional life, the Bank question came up, and the men of the South used all their power against the Bank. The question of universal currency was of no consequence to them. The Democratic Party of that day was against monopoly and aggregated capital. But now the negro was called capital, and free, unrestricted use of it was required not only in the States where it was lawful to hold it, but also in all the Territories. Democracy in '31 was afraid of capital. In 1860 it was afraid that their capital would not be properly protected. South Carolina undertook secession because she did not like protection. Democracy then yearned for the poor man, and feared that he would not be allowed to purchase articles as cheap as he could. But, then they used the argument that factories would be built up at the North at the expense of the value of negro slaves. They wanted Northern free labor depressed for the benefit of Southern slave labor, and Democracy turned up the white of its eye and said "Aye." [Laughter and applause.] None of all this would have happened if the President had been elected for twenty years. When the Revolutionary stock of Presidents passed away with John Quincy Adams, hordes of candidates for the office sprang up. Calhoun was one of the candidates; Clay had inaugurated the policy of cherishing the industry of the country. Calhoun favored the first protective tariff in 1818, and was a favorite in the West. His tariff caused the consumption of American cotton in American factories. The tariff of '24 extended the application of protection to iron, for previously when we fought Great Britain we had to go to Great Britain to get cannon to shoot Great Britain with. [Laughter and applause.] The woolens bill of 1828 increased the home manufacture of cloth. The American feeling then was to be independent in fact, as well as in name. Then came the question of improving our patrimony, and the policy of Mr. Clay was carried out to promote internal improvements. Mr. Calhoun, in 1824, recommended the expenditure of $400,000,000 on that policy. That was our policy up to the time the Presidency became a prize for unprincipled men. Mr. Calhoun, in 1833, veered round against protection. There was at the bottom of his thoughts the White House. [Laughter.] Jackson was elected for his military ability, and then there was a general fancy for a man who was handy with a gun. [Laughter and applause.] President-makers now began to appear. As the Western people used to "gig" snakes, it should be the habit of the people now to gig these President-makers. Well, they made a bargain to have Jackson and Calhoun in 1829, and Calhoun in 1833. That was the bargain. Jackson in the Seminole War had hung two Englishmen for furnishing powder to the Indians, and a difficulty arose because he had taken them on neutral territory. The Government avowed the act. Martin Van Buren knew the Cabinet secret, and that Calhoun went against Jackson, and when he became Secretary of State to Jackson, somehow the secret leaked out that Calhoun had voted against Jackson in the Cabinet of Monroe. Jackson then, in spite of the compact, swore that Calhoun should not be President. Calhoun knew it, and laid his hands on Jackson as his mortal enemy. In his capacity of Vice-President he declared that the use of any money for internal improvements would be treason. [Laughter.] Such was his change of opinion in 1833, when he united the South in the belief that every cent of duty on imports was a tax of negro in raising cotton. Let the South have equal and exact justice, even at the hands of the Republican Party. [Applause.] Secession was at length amicably put down by compromise, and the *ad valorem* tariff was established. Harrison had been elected. Van Buren had become a Northern man of Southern principles. Democracy had killed the United States Bank. They thought there was no harm in feeding the little black snakes—the small banks—those, they thought, could not coil around the country their destructive folds. But in 1836 the small snakes burst, and there was no trace of the food wherewith they had been fed. Van Buren inherited the fruits of the bad policy of the Democracy. They might think him an old fogy, and so he was, [laughter,] but that whenever the country departed from the principles of its founders, difficulty and confusion followed, was his belief. [Applause.] Well, Democracy didn't like nabobs, or any capital, unless it consisted of human nature in black flesh and blood. As the devil could not be killed but with the placing of a certain fish under his nose, so when a bank was spoken of to a Democrat, forsooth, he exploded. [Applause and laughter.] Democracy preferred to see a white man have nothing to do. God had made the wrath of these demagogues to praise Him. The sliding tariff would not pay the Government expenses. Direct taxes could not be imposed, because the people would ask, What would you do with the money? Such a delicate inquiry would not do. So the tariff of '42 was inaugurated, and the country prospered. Well, the Republic under Mr. Calhoun set itself to work to prevent the abolition of Slavery in Texas. That was accomplished by buying three Democratic Senators. In 1844, Mr. Van Buren having retired, was a candidate again. But Polk was nominated, and Mr. Van Buren—as Saul of Tarsus meditated and was struck with the truth so that he fell down on his face and repented—the moment that Saul of Kinderhook found he was not favored, he became an abolition candidate. Mr. Calhoun was thus not the only man who changed his opinions. A great light shone upon Mr. Van Buren. All these irregularities in our policy could be traced to the demagogues of President makers. Polk was elected on a belief that he was a better friend of the tariff than Mr. Clay, and Buchanan had written a letter in which he said Polk was the best tariff man. All this time Democracy in the North was the ally of Democracy of the South. Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42 was the cry. When the repeal of that tariff came before the Senate, the vote was a tie. Gen. Cameron was then a protective man, and knew what a tariff man Polk was; had collected the handbills of the campaign in Pennsylvania, inscribed "Polk and Dallas and the tariff of '42." Cameron had these handbills in the lobby, so that while Polk was giving his reasons against the tariff, he was looking right at his pledges to the people of Pennsylvania to do just the contrary. His reason was, that the policy of the party had changed, such was the variation of the Democratic Party; while the Whigs remained firm and maintained their principles intact. The doctrines of the Republican Party on the subject of Slavery were now just what the sentiments of the Whig Party had always been. [Applause.] Only the other day the Republicans wanted to fund the national debt. The Democracy always called upon the Opposition to put out the fires that the Democracy had kindled. What was the Homestead bill recently passed in the House? For himself, he could not understand it. They passed it with the help of the Lecomptonites, who said to the regular Democracy, "We have a conscience—you didn't suppose we had, but we have." [Laughter and applause.] The next day Mr. Harris came in with his tariff bill, for the purpose of paying off the public debt, if possible. What happened? The Democracy were against the Republicans for the Homestead bill, which was simply to give a portion of the public territory to the poor men, who would live for a certain number of years on the public territory and cultivate it. Such was the aristocracy of the Republicans for the white man—the white poor man—as well as the black. [Applause.] He prayed that God would, as he had hitherto cherished us, not allow any heart to animate us than that breathing out of the heart of that very bill. [Applause.] But Democracy said it was a bad bill, because the free settlers of the Territories would exclude Slavery. "Keep the white man away," say they, "but let our negroes go to the Territories. We must have room in the Territories for our negroes." They wanted two thousand acres, instead of a quarter section; and they wanted Connecticut female teachers, but let that teacher take care not to whisper in the ear of a slave that he is a man, or they would roast her alive! What a contrast between the free and slave systems of settling a Territory!

The question before the people of Connecticut now was, Which of the two systems would they choose? But, said the learned and profound Lord Mayor, "don't you know that the Constitution of the United States would not let you govern the Territories?" Happy man, in his ignorance and his egotism! Did he know more about the Constitution than those who made it? Had we come down to have Fernando Wood, with all his knowledge, as the expounder of the Constitution? Knowledge is but the tool with which wisdom works. He had seen many learned fools. They could not make a giraffe out of a muskrat. [Laughter.] The men of 1787 ordained that all the Territories, with certain specified exceptions, should be free. Washington presided in the Convention, whose authority was unquestioned. Five States of the Northwestern Territory were expressly prohibited from having Slavery there. Did the men who made the new Constitution fail to put into it the power of ruling the Territories that they believed they had a right to exercise? Certainly they intended to give Congress the same power over the Territories, for they put in a clause—"Congress shall have the power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories." Did Fernando Wood know what these men who made the Constitution meant? The men who made the Constitution had frequently and, indeed, universally declared that Congress had power over the Territories. He would like to bring the Lord Mayor and his party into the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1810, to see where their present doctrines would be found. He dare say that Mayor Wood would try and prove that Thomas Jefferson didn't believe what he wrote on the subject of Slavery. [Laughter.] Possibly there might be a Mayor of New-York who didn't know any better. It was decided in 1810 that whatever a State Government could do for a State, Congress could do for a Territory. Such was the decision of the men who made the Constitution. Did they know what they meant by the instrument? Was John Marshall and the Supreme Court in 1810 ignorant of the scope of the Constitution? He should like the Lord Mayor of New-York to go into the Cabinet of Munroe, and find the answer to the question, "Has Congress power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories." James Munroe, a slaveholder, a Virginian, said Congress did possess the power. Dr. Fernando Wood, who came up here to teach Connecticut, thank God, knew more than the founders of the Constitution, and could reveal the truth. [Laughter.] None of these men were Lord Mayor of the City of New-York. [Renewed cheering and laughter.] If John Quincy Adams were to give his answer now as to whether Congress has power in the Territories, Dr. Wood would say, "Who is this Yankee? Was he ever Mayor of Boston? Oh! he couldn't have known much." [Laughter.]

[In this way Mr. Corwin brought up each member of the Cabinet of Monroe, in contrast with the views of the Lord Mayor, bringing down the house in roars of laughter at each point.]

No, we were asked now to throw aside the teachings of the Constitution, to trample on its precepts, and bow down to the dictates of the demagogues. [Applause.] What did they hear from Caleb Cushing? Why, that Moses favored Slavery. Moses was an Abolitionist, because Moses killed an Egyptian white man, because he found him killing a Hebrew nigger. [Laughter.] Well, what about Noah? There was no Maine liquor law in force, so he laid down after drinking too much, and had a very remarkable nautical adventure—and so Ham became a slave. [Roars of laughter.] What did the Bible say? He would rely on it, until he got some better revelation from Caleb Cushing or the Lord Mayor of New-York. [Laughter.] He would suggest to Caleb that although it was better for the negro to be a slave, it was not better for the white man. He would ask Caleb and the Lord Mayor of New-York, "Are you the sons of Japhet?" "Yes!" "Was Japhet a brother of Ham?" "Yes." "Is the negro a son of Ham?" "Yes." "Then the negro is your cousin." [Laughter, long prolonged.] And he would ask Caleb and the Lord Mayor, "Do you think it is treating your cousin like a gentleman by sending his wife to Alabama and his children to New-Orleans?" [Laughter.] He would remind them that the army of United States Marshals that pursued the fugitive to the promised land were swallowed up in the Red Sea, and that the Fugitive Slave bill was repealed. [Tremendous applause.] There were arguments to be found in the Bible for both sides. As the bubbling groan of the doomed pursuers rose up, the song of Miriam—the "Hail Columbia" of that day—was borne away on the wind. He should have been glad if the Lord Mayor and Caleb Cushing could have been at that scene. [Laughter and applause.] He would enforce all law, even the Fugitive Slave law, as the majority ought to rule. It was better to obey a bad law than to have every man set up for himself. The doctrines of the Republican Party were the policy of the Government down to 1854.

How strange that he (Douglas) and his friends should claim that the Compromise of 1850 gave the territories the power of self-government. The fact was, the power of Congress was explicitly declared. Look at the action of Popular Sovereignty in Kansas—the Governor by his veto, the creature of the Administration, could strike down by his voice the will of the people. The effect of such Popular Sovereignty was to give the President full power over the people of the Territories—through his minions appointed to govern them. The Republicans presented to the people the macadamised road of seventy years of the Government, and while he lived his indorsement would be given to those principles.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN HARTFORD.

SPEECH OF HON. CALEB CUSHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hartford, Thursday, March 22.

The Democracy of Hartford dedicated their new camp, to be called "National Hall," by a most enthusiastic meeting, this evening. The building covers 10,000 square feet, and is constructed of rough planks. It is lighted with gas, and, although erected mainly for the present contest, will probably be used during the Presidential campaign. The vast audience crowded the building to its fullest capacity, and yet hundreds were unable to obtain access. Hon. Wm. J. Hamersley presided, and the dedication address was made by Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cushing discussed the alleged doctrines of the Republican Party, and endeavored to show that if carried out they would result in the subversion of the Union, the injury of our commercial and manufacturing interests, and the complete annihilation of our domestic peace. He argued that the Republicans, by the passage of personal liberty bills in States where they exercised power, had demonstrated that they were unfit to have the administration of the National Government, or to be the custodians of the Constitution. The speech was marked by candor and close reasoning and stirring appeals to the patriotism of the people. It was received with great applause and enthusiasm. It was the largest and most significant meeting ever assembled in this city.

THE WEST INDIES.

Destruction by Fire of Bridgetown, Barbados—Losses of Americans—News from Antigua and Martinique—Rumored Revival of the French Claim to Hayti.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. John, Antigua, Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

By a vessel just arrived, we are in receipt of advices from Barbados to the 17th inst. On the night previous a most terrible conflagration destroyed nearly the whole commercial portion of Bridgetown. The fire was still burning when the vessel left. Among the sufferers are some of the oldest and most influential West India merchants. It is impossible to estimate the loss with any accuracy, for people in these islands do not generally insure to the full value of their property. The chances of loss by fire are small. Except for purposes of light, fire is not required, and is not used in dwelling-houses or stores. But against this, there is the great probability that when a fire *does* commence, it will not stop with any one or two houses. There are few facilities for extinguishing it, and, at this season of the year, particularly, the trade-winds blow steadily and with considerable violence. From the description given to me of the calamity, I infer that at least one-half of Bridgetown—a city of 30,000 inhabitants—is in ashes. The loss will exceed $3,000,000. Among the property destroyed was the establishment of the Trowbridges, an American firm belonging to New-Haven, Conn., and doing a very large business. This firm lost two of their vessels within a couple of months back; one drifted ashore in the Bocas, near Trinidad, and the other was wrecked on the Bermudas. The famous ice establishment of Barbados, of which Mr. Cotton, of Boston, was proprietor, is also in ruins. Mr. Cotton, however, is not a man to be daunted by misfortune. With true Yankee energy he set up an ice-house in another part of the town while the fire was still raging, and the Barbadians had not to include the loss of ice among their misfortunes. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary; but this has not been ascertained with any certainty. The United States Consulate and business establishment of Mr. Towner luckily escaped. I have not heard of any other Americans having suffered except the two mentioned above.

Barbados, the most prosperous of all the British West Indies, has been singularly unfortunate in some respects. About ten or twelve years ago, one-half of Bridgetown was destroyed by fire, and as many years before that disaster, the whole island was desolated by the most fearful hurricane on record. Barbados scarcely recovers from one piece of ill-luck before another overtakes her. This fresh disaster will be a serious check to her prosperity.

The news from Antigua is devoid of general interest. The island at present is suffering severely from drouth. As it is neither blessed with spring nor rivulet, a drouth is a serious calamity, not only to the planter, but to all classes of the inhabitants, who have to depend entirely upon rain for their supply of water. In consequence of the drouth, the cane crop this year will fall very far short of the average yield.

We have received Martinique papers of the 18th inst. The sugar crop this year was expected to reach the enormous figure of 200,000 hogsheads. When it is considered that this crop, besides cacao, cotton and coffee, is produced with a population of 90,000, it must be regarded as very marvelous indeed. The Emperor is quietly and unostentatiously using all the means in his power to foster the industry and develop the resources of the French dependencies in these seas. Immigration from China is going on vigorously, and preparations have been made to import laborers on a grander scale than any yet attempted. It is rumored in the West Indies—and the rumor is believed by many—that Napoleon will soon revive his claim to the sovereignty of Hayti. If he does, Cuba will have to look to her laurels. The present policy of the Empire is unquestionably to strengthen and enlarge its Colonies. No one who has ever visited Hayti independent, would hesitate to say that it would be a great day for the island when it once more became a French Colony, governed by French laws, and stimulated by French enterprise.

FROM ALBANY.

The City Railroad Bills Ordered to be Reported.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 22.

The Railroad Toll bill was received from the Assembly.

Mr. Prosser moved to recede from the amendments made by the Senate and non-concurred in by the Assembly.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Hammond, Sessions, Lapham, Fiero and Grant. The latter denounced the course of the majority of the Assembly, who had without debate or examination non-concurred in amendments over the consideration of which the Senate had spent many days.

Mr. Ketcham favored the tolling of railroads, but not for the purpose of helping private railroad schemes or squandering money on large speculations. He opposed the motion to recede.

Mr. Spinola spoke against the motion, and a warm and protracted debate followed.

Messrs. Ramsay, Warner and Bell advocated the motion to recede.

Mr. Prosser's motion to recede from the Senate's amendments was lost—12 to 10.

The motion for a Conference Committee was then adopted.

The bill passed by the Assembly, relative to the sale of stamped bottles used for mineral water, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hammond reported favorably the bill to erect Conhocton County.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to amend the act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York. On motion of Mr. Spinola the enacting clause was stricken out.

The bill to alter the map of the City of New-York above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street was then taken up.

Mr. McLeod Murphy moved to include James Gordon Bennett, Jr., as one of the Commissioners. Lost.

Mr. Spinola moved to insert the name of Fredrick Hudson. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to the sale of lands of non-residents for taxes was put forward to be reported complete; also the bills to provide for the appointment of Deputy Gas-meter Inspectors, and to remove obstructions in the Harlem River. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 22.

Three of the City Railroad bills—the Seventh-avenue bill, the Tenth-avenue and Forty-second street bill, and the Avenue D and East Broadway bill—were taken up as the special order.

Mr. Jaques moved to strike out the first section of the first bill, and asked for information from the Committee as to what testimony, if any, they had taken as to the necessity for a road on the proposed route.

No person replying, Mr. Conkling offered as a substitute the Senate bill, authorizing the Comptroller to dispose of the lease of the roads at public auction to the highest bidder. He had intended to give his reasons at length against the proposed bill, but the premonition of the predetermination of the House on the question rendered it useless. He explained the provisions of the substitute, showing how it would conduce to the interests of the City. The proposed bill gave away a perpetual franchise for nothing, while the substitute leased the franchise for a limited number of years, at a yearly rental to be paid to the City.

Mr. Jaques supported the substitute, and argued against the course of the Committee, who had not given opportunity to the parties interested to be heard. He also drew attention to the loose manner in which the franchise was granted, and declared that the life-blood of the bill was in the clause empowering the nominal associates to assign. This was the secret of the bill's power. The parties named only represented the interests of the parties to whom the franchises are to be assigned and who are concealed behind these names. He again asked for information from the friends of the bill, but no one replied, and a motion to report progress on all the bills was carried.

In the House Mr. McQuade moved to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the bills, and to refer them to be reported complete.

Mr. Jaques said he had anticipated this motion; and perhaps it was better, when robbing a man, to take him by the throat and strip him than to pick his pockets. If the Legislature designs robbing the City, it had better do it in this bold, jaunty manner. He denounced the action as more indecent than the late course of the Senate on similar bills.

After an ineffectual effort to substitute the Senate bill, the motion of Mr. McQuade was carried under a call for the previous question.

Mr. McQuade moved to take up the remaining batch of City Railroad bills in the next Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Conkling suggested that as the intentions of the gentleman were so evidently pure and disinterested, and as one hour had been already wasted in the bestowal of franchises worth millions of dollars, we had better order the bills to be reported complete without going into Committee.

Mr. McQuade's motion prevailed, and the remaining bills were ordered to be reported complete.

The bill to appropriate money to complete the drainage of the Cayuga marshes and improve the Seneca River was ordered to a third reading.

The Personal Liberty bill, under the call for ayes and nays, was made the special order for Monday evening.

The bill to preserve wild game birds and fish was referred to be reported complete.

A majority report was made in favor of the bill to incorporate the Hoboken and Williamsburgh Railroad.

The report of the Select Committee of nine, made yesterday, coming up for acceptance,

Mr. Cooper moved to strike out of the bill all relating to the State Agricultural College. The bill proposed to release them from a mortgage of $40,000 given to the State for money loaned. He thought the State could not afford to be so liberal in the present condition of its finances.

Mr. Palmer explained that the bill did not release the mortgage, but made it a second mortgage for the purpose of enabling the College to make a loan of $30,000 on the first mortgage to finish the buildings.

Mr. Van Alstine stated that the security of the State would be even better after this $30,000 were expended, than now. This is the only institution belonging to the farmers of the State, and one they were desirous of cherishing, and he hoped there would be no delay on the bill. Mr. Cooper's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Conkling moved to strike out from the report of the Committee of nine the bill to authorize the sale by the State to the City of New-York of lands in and around that City. The bill involved large interests, and he wished further time to examine it.

Mr. Miller expressed surprise at the motion, stating that Mr. Conkling had asked the Committee to report the bill.

A somewhat personal debate between Messrs. Conkling, Miller and McQuade ensued, when the motion to strike out the bill was lost by 35 to 47. The report of the Committee of nine was then agreed to.

The bill to erect Highland County was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated at length by Messrs. Regan, in favor, and Ellsworth, R. S. Kelsy and Milliken, in opposition.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Highland County bill, was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Grinding Committee reported another batch of bills. Among them:

In reference to the University in the City of New-York.

To divide the Sixth Judicial District.

To amend the Charter of the Juvenile Delinquent Society by extending its power over the State.

To incorporate the Southwestern Mining and Land Company.

To incorporate the New-York Down Town Club.

Adjourned.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT—PROGRESS OF THE COALITION OF THE REPUBLICAN WIRE PULLERS WITH MAYOR WOOD.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, March 21, 1860.

If any proof were wanted of that coalition with the machine branch of the Republican Party, by which Fernando Wood was elected last December, it is abundantly supplied here to-day by the character of the legislation now in progress with reference to the City Charter, and the agencies at work in carrying this measure to success. The original amendments drawn by A. Oakey Hall, and which were designed to consolidate all the civil power and patronage of the City in the hands of the Comptroller, have been variously modified and reamended,—their present shape, and that in which they are likely to pass, being a fair division of booty with Wood.

By the latest amendments, as reported through a majority of the Committee on Cities and Villages, both Wood and the Comptroller are to be given absolute and unlimited power to *appoint as many subordinates as they please, and at such salaries as they think proper*. The Comptroller is to have added to his Department the Croton Board and several Bureaux from the Street Department—his power over these of appointment and removal being absolute from the date of the passage of the bill. He is also—by an adroit wording of the measure—to have liberty to lease public property to whomsoever he sees fit, at such rents as he may please, and with no restriction as to the term of lease—the ten years' prohibition only applying to ferry leases, wharves and piers. Let the enormous property of the City be made subject to this provision, and it will give the Comptroller an unrestricted leasing power worth several millions of dollars to gladden the hearts of his friends withal.

In return for this, Wood is to get absolute control of the City Inspector's Department and the Street Department—this latter to be filled by his brother Henry, as he avows, who has recently failed and is now out of business.

Let the Street Department be in the market to-morrow—its chief officer being Henry Wood—and there are men now here who will give $20,000 each for the Superintendencies of Bureaux where the salary is only $2,500 a year for three years. The City Inspector's Department is also an immense mine in dishonest hands; and as if to throw off all restraint with regard to this, the amended Charter proposes that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector shall have power to give out the contract for street-cleaning, without reference to lower bidders, public contracts, or any other safeguard for the protection of the public treasury. The City Inspector being appointed by Wood, and removable at pleasure under the new law, he will of course vote as Wood bids him, and these two votes in concert will overrule the one vote of the Comptroller, whose honesty might otherwise be some security.

On behalf of the Comptroller, A. Oakey Hall appears to be the chief engineer—Brother Ben Wood being here to represent the Mayor, and with lawyer Merwin Brewer, the old standing "Referee" when Busteed was Corporation Counsel, to act as mediator between these two. John A. Kennedy is also here, and presided at a meeting of representative Republicans from the various Wards of your City—said meeting having held a session at Congress Hall yesterday. The Delegates, who had been selected with great care and approved by Mr. Brewer, finally agreed to recommend generally the passage of the Charter, "holding themselves at liberty to oppose certain sections." This latter provision amounts to just about a pottle of hay, and is weakly designed to relieve the Republican Party from the odium of conferring unlimited power, without check or restraint, on such a man as Fernando Wood, over more than five millions annually of our City taxation.

Let this Charter pass in its present shape, and all the robbery, wrong and ruin which characterized the Street Department under Charley Devlin will be brought back to us. The principle of pure theft in City affairs, which then ran riot, will be solemnly restored, under the sanction and by the action of a Republican Legislature; and for the succeeding ten years (as we see in this year's tax-levy) there will be items of $25,000 and $30,000 a year, to make "additional compensation" to such men as Charley Devlin, for the trouble they took in giving the Pettigrews and Farleys free access to the public till.

The Democrats will vote in a solid body against this measure, but in a party point of view are not sorry for its passage. It proves the coalition between Wood and the Machine Republicans, and will entail on the Republican Party a responsibility not easily to be met. It has been confessed by all the journals of New-York, that the present organization of the City Inspectors and Street Departments is, on the whole, the best, most active, and most honest, we have ever had. Street-Commissioner Smith has won civic laurels in exposing the frauds of his predecessor, (Devlin,) and restoring the Department in all its branches to a basis of economical expenditure and faithful performance of duty. The same may be said of Delevan's action in the City Inspector's office; and yet these two officers are to be stricken down by the Republican Legislature in order to make Wood withdraw his opposition to a measure giving increased patronage and power to the Republican Comptroller! Well, so goes the game of political coalition for the present; but the people of New-York will in due time have an opportunity of expressing *their* opinion of the whole business. Hon. Andrew Smith, the only Democratic member from the City of New-York on the Committee of Cities and Villages, has been most active in opposing the proposed Charter, and has presented a minority report against it. The only Democratic Representative here not opposed to the amended Charter is the somewhat famous Harry Arcularius, once City Inspector, and celebrated in your columns for his dirty streets.

CITIZEN.

FROM RIO JANEIRIO.

Visit of the Archduke Maximilian—Fever at Bahia—American Naval Vessels—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rio de Janeirio, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860.

The principal event of the past month has been the arrival at this port of His Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria. His Highness arrived about two weeks since, from Madeira, *viâ* Bahia and the Ambrolios, in the corvette *Elizabeth*. He is traveling strictly *incognito*, and avoids everything in the way of display or public honor. The Archduke Maximilian is brother of Francis Joseph, of Austria; he is but 28 years of age, Admiral-in-Chief of the Austrian navy, and was, prior to the late Italian war, Governor-in-Chief of the Austrio-Italian Provinces. He married, some two years since, the daughter of the King of the Belgians, who is also first cousin of Queen Victoria. The Archduchess remains at Madeira, for the benefit of her health, until the return of the Prince, who contemplates visiting the southern provinces of the river La Platte.

The writer was in his company, a few days since, in the mountains of Tijaca, and found him extremely affable, and void of all the usual formula of dignity appertaining to royalty. He was dressed in plain white, with a Panama hat, and was very imprudently exposing himself on horseback, in the noonday sun, without an umbrella. But perhaps Yellow Jack makes exceptions in the case of royalty. Strange to say, we have as yet had no cases of yellow fever in the harbor; and it is generally believed, and very much hoped for, that as this epidemic made its appearance here in the year 1850 without any previous notice, it is about to leave us in the same mysterious manner.

Accounts from Bahia, however, report the fever as raging there, two engineers on the Bahia Railroad having died from it. There were no cases of same at Pernambuco.

The United States brig *Dolphin* had arrived at the latter port on the 23d of January, and was to leave again for Rio, *viâ* Bahia, in about three weeks. The bark *Virginian*, which sailed from this port for the United States, had put into Pernambuco, the captain having been severely beaten with a handspike by two of the crew. The Consul, Mr. Stapp, and Capt. Steedman, of the *Dolphin*, had taken the matter in hand.

The clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, Capt. Whitmore, belonging to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., put in here in distress on her voyage from London to Hong Kong, having made the passage in 30 days from London to this port, which is the fastest on record. The captain reports having, while near the Equator, running at a speed of 13 knots, ran upon and over an unknown shoal, which caused the ship to leak rapidly. Strange to say, a Russian corvette which arrived here a few days after, on her way to Petropaulaski, reports having touched a shoal about the same time and in the same place. As this shoal is in about the longitude where all our traders cross the equator, the Government should send a vessel to survey it. Admiral Sands will no doubt do so when the proper representations shall be made to him.

The news from the River La Platte is not very interesting. Matters still look very complicated between Paraguay and England, the former Government having refused to release the British subject solicited upon the requisition of her Brittanic Majesty's Consul at Acuncion.

Great preparations are making for the reception of their Imperial Majesties, who are expected to return on the 13th inst. The day is to be observed as a general holiday, and a vast sum of money is to be laid out in illuminations and fireworks. Their Majesties have been everywhere received at the North with the greatest enthusiasm.

The flag ship *Congress*, brigs *Bainbridge* and *Perry*, are still at the River La Platte. The bark *Lapwing*, Capt. Kelly, (the oldest Captain in the Rio trade,) arrived a few days since from Baltimore, making a beautiful passage of only 31 days.

Coffee still high; the ensuing crop promises to be a very abundant one, but rain is very much required. Last year it rained from September until May. This Summer we have as yet had no rain at all. The steam packet *Oneida* made her last voyage in 21 days, being the fastest on record.

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional from Mexico.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENTS BEFORE VERA CRUZ.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 21.

The Mexican mails of the 11th inst. are to hand.

Com. Jarvis, it appears, first proposed that if Juarez would place the *Indianola* and *Wave* at his disposal, he would intercept Marin's expedition, but he subsequently determined on a strictly neutral course unless forced to do otherwise.

An intercepted letter to Miramon says the Capital is seriously threatened by the Liberals, and asks assistance.

The two Spanish men-of-war at Sacrificios were seen for several nights taking war materials ashore for Miramon.

Two flags of truce to the French and British Consuls from Miramon had been refused entrance to Vera Cruz.

The steamer *Marquis'* prisoners were brought before the Federal Courts here to-day.

Affairs in New-Jersey.

FAILURE TO ELECT A CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. Whelply has been rejected for the office of Chief Justice. T. T. Frelinghuysen has been nominated for the same. He will probably not be confirmed. The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-night.

10 P. M.—Mr. Frelinghuysen has been rejected. Up to this hour no Chief Justice has been confirmed. A bill is now under discussion, to meet the contingency. Both Houses are in session.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

NORFOLK IN FAVOR OF EX-GOVERNOR WISE.

Norfolk, Va., Thursday, March 22.

The Seventh Congressional District Convention to-day elected Myers W. Fisher and Geo. Borer as delegates to Charleston, and Z. J. Beale and Gen. Taliaferro as alternates. The Convention expressed a unanimous preference for Henry A. Wise for the Presidency, and passed strong resolutions against "Squatter Sovereignty."

Railroad Convention.

Louisville, Thursday, March 22.

At the Railroad Convention to-day, 26 Commissioners were represented. They unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution recommending the early construction of a railroad bridge over the falls of the Ohio, and invoking the early approval by Congress of Senator Wigfall's bill for a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. The Convention then adjourned.

Trial for Forgery.

THE CASE OF ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

Boston, Thursday, March 22.

The trial of Isaac F. Shepard, on the charge of forging the name of James F. Blake as indorser on a promissory note, commenced in the Superior Court to-day.

Iron Masters' Convention.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 22.

A Convention of the Iron Manufacturers of Pennsylvania met this morning, the object being to secure an advance on the rates of duties on foreign iron. A Committee on resolutions was appointed, which includes three delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Thursday, March 22—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 10th instant. Weather thick.

Fire.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

Yellow Springs, Ohio, Thursday, March 22.

The large agricultural-implement manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Dane, Ewing & Co., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $80,000.

Death of a United States Marshal.

Rushville, Ind., Thursday, March 22.

Hon. John L. Robinson, United States Marshal of Indiana, died at 6 o'clock last evening.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93⅞; Reading Railroad 20⅜; Morris Canal 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March, 21.

Cotton dull; sales, 6,500 bales middling, at 10⅞c.@11c.; market closing weak, and with but little inquiry. Sugar steady at 6½c.@7⅝c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses, 34c.@37c. Corn firm. Lard, in barrels, 10⅝c. Whisky, 21c.@22¼c. Freights, on Cotton to Liverpool, 19-32d. Exchange on London, 7⅞@8⅝; do. on New-York, at sight, ⅛ prem.

Cincinnati, Thursday, March 22.

Flour dull and heavy, but quotations unchanged. Whisky dull, and declined ¼c.; sales at 18¾c. Provisions dull and heavy, with a declining tendency. Mess Pork, $17. Lard, 10¼c. Money quiet and unchanged, demand fair. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold, ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Charleston, Wednesday, March 21.

Cotton—sales, to-day, 5,710 bales; sales of the week, 16,000 bales. The market closes at ⅛c. decline on the higher grades, and ⅛c.@¼c. decline on the lower grades. Middling fair 11⅝c.@11¾c. Receipts of the week, 6,600 bales.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 22.

Flour declined ⅛c.; sales 1,600 bbls. Superfine at $5 75. Wheat declining; red, $1 40@$1 45; white, $1 55@$1 62½. Corn dull; sales 3,000 bushels yellow at 70c.@73c. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at 23½c.@24c.

Baltimore, Thursday, March 22.

Flour quiet; Howard-street held at $5 75; no sales. Wheat firm at $1 50@$1 60 for white, and $1 35@$1 40 for red. Corn dull; white, 68c.@70c.; yellow, 70c.@72c., on weight. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $18; Prime, $15; Rump, $14. Whisky dull at 23c.

Savannah, Wednesday, March 21.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day, 900 bales.

THE NEW-ENGLAND STRIKES.

THE STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS—CONDITION OF THE STRIKERS—CONDITION OF THE BOSSES—ABOUT THE SCABS—DOUBTFUL BENEVOLENCE—ENTERPRISE OF THE HERALD—HOW WILL THE STRIKERS COME OUT?—WORK GOES OUT OF TOWN—LITTLE OLIVER—REPORTERS TO BE KEPT OUT—PROPOSITION FROM THE BOSSES—INFLUENCE OF OUTSIDERS—A PORTRAIT—THE JOLLY, JOLLY JOURS—A FEW REFLECTIONS—A HINT TO THE NEW-YORK SYMPATHIZERS—A PROBLEM FOR LITTLE OLIVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAGAMORE HOUSE,
LYNN, Mass., Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

In company with some of the prominent jours I have been visiting the dwellings of many of the strikers. It is estimated that about two thousand idle men are now living here, while about five hundred continue at work. Amongst the former class there are many who are literally deprived of the necessaries of life; some have families of four and more, who like them are dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread. To these the present state of affairs is no trifling matter. A few of them take into consideration the gravity of the whole movement, and with a determination, which in a better cause would be commendable, resolve to face the bitterest consequences rather than yield. It is painful to hear them rail at the avarice of their employers, or prophecy their speedy failure. Relying upon the statements of their leaders, they have believed the manufacturers to be in a state bordering upon insolvency, from which nothing but the renewed exertions of the workmen could save them. Here they are mistaken. I am satisfied that the

CONDITION OF THE BOSSES

was never better. Since the movement began evil auguries concerning their pecuniary future have been recklessly indulged, and the gulled jours have daily expected the announcement of the stoppage of one and another; but as yet no failure has taken place, and if one can judge by the usual signs, there is no prospect of any.

With a flourish of trumpets it has often been announced that the manufacturers were signing the bill of wages, or they were getting ready to do so, but the number of

SIGNERS OF THE BILL

is just one. Mr. VENNARD, for reasons well understood here, deemed it best to sign the bill of wages unconditionally, and he is the solitary exception. Manufacturers will never, as a body, agree to sign. How can they consistently agree *always* to pay to every workman, be he good or bad, a certain price? The absurdity of such a promise is patent. Then, again, there is no necessity of their doing so during the present dull state of demand. They find plenty of

SCABS WHO WILL WORK,

and work well, at the old rates, and besides the work done by them, they are continually sending stock into other towns for finishing. I have been told by several bosses, and also by jours, that "scabs" are plenty, and in all probability the number will daily increase. Some few of them have moral courage enough to work openly, and face the sneers and taunts of their former fellows; but the majority of them are ashamed to have it known, and they work in garrets, back rooms and unaccustomed places. It is said that some of them have pulled up stakes with the ostensible motive of moving out West, &c., but settling in the adjoining village or town, they slyly slip into the city, get their stock, and finish it in their new shodes. Besides these, there are about five hundred who are getting advanced wages, who did not join the strike, but, being good workmen, and having situations which they deemed desirable to retain, made satisfactory arrangements with their employers at the outset.

All kinds of motives, good, bad and indifferent, may be found among shoemakers, as well as in other classes. It has been creditable to the benevolence and brotherly feeling of the shoemakers of adjoining non-striking towns, that they so cheerfully sent sympathy and material aid to their brethren at Lynn. And, for my part, I should have always thought so, had I not heard it suggested by that ubiquitous individual, "one who knows," that so long as the Lynn boys are on a strike the bosses send the work usually done in Lynn to the adjacent places, thereby putting money by the quantity into the pockets of the sympathizers. Funny, isn't it?

That enterprising sheet called the *Herald*, in your City, has at last woke up to the fact that people prefer reading reports *from* rather than *of* a place, and has sent its "young man" from Boston to attend the ladies' meetings. Too late, Bub—you should have been here three weeks ago. But, now that the *Herald has* waked up, would it not be well to let *facts* make their fair impression? Isn't it too serious a matter to be trifled with? For my part, I can't reconcile the Reporter's joyful account of rosy-cheeked girls, and happy, contented women, with the Editor's dismal song about the over-worked factory-girls, and the worse than slave-abused operatives. Let Reporters do their duty fearlessly, and in spite of threats from idle men, or senseless resolutions from exposed demagogues, and the public will understand the truth of this sad spectacle.

Of all this crowd of hungry, disappointed men, how many will realize their hopes? An abler head than mine has figured in the Lynn *Reporter*, as follows:

One-fifth can get the advanced list now.

One-fifth can get a small advance now.

One-fifth *may* get an advance, if work is active, next Spring.

Two-fifths remaining must quit the trade.

In other words, the shoe trade is crowded and overburdened by a vast number of poor workmen, who are willing to take very low wages, and who cut under when there is no need of it. Consequently, work has been given out with a free hand. Quantities of it are now on the shelves, and the employer can afford to pick his men. This he will do; when he wants work, he will give it to the best men, to whom he will pay good wages. The others may go to digging clams, hoeing corn or raking muck—it makes no difference to the employer, and not much to anybody else.

You will remember that some two weeks ago the women resolved, that even if the machine bosses would consent to give them their advanced rates, they would do no work until the men's bill of wages had been signed by the bosses. The cunning mind of the devil himself could suggest nothing more pregnant with sorrow and suffering than this. Having been worked up to the highest pitch, the girls were ready for anything, and one and all resolved to hold out forever, rather than give up the men's advance. What is the consequence? Why, machine work is being sent every day of the week into towns far and near, and farmers are buying sewing machines for their girls, off in little country villages; and while the deluded girls are "holding out," their work goes steadily on in others' hands, and they alone feel the effects of the blow they aimed at their employers. It is not only ridiculous and silly, but it is absurd and untrue, when a woman like Mrs. DAMON rises in the midst of fifteen hundred shop girls, and talks about the evils of slavery being trifles compared to hers, and that she would rather be sold into slavery at the South than be in such bondage here. She overleaps the mark, and leaves the impression on the minds of unprejudiced hearers that a very quick-spoken woman has given utterance to some very thoughtless and ill-advised remarks. But the height of absurdity is reached when editorials are based on such remarks, as if they were worth as much consideration as the edict of an emperor. Those who are familiar with the facts, laugh at such statements and feel pity for the speaker.

Mr. OLIVER, who has acted as the mouth-piece of the venerable lady who presides at the indignation meetings, is a most wonderful specimen of ignorance and low cunning. Finding himself truthfully reported in the daily press of Boston, and in the correspondence of the TIMES, he has instigated the women to pass a resolution that hereafter all

REPORTERS SHALL BE EXCLUDED

from the meetings of the female strikes. To the gentlemen who have been compelled to sit through some half a dozen meetings, to hear little OLIVER murder the King's English, and see the most cruel impositions heaped upon the befogged girls, this ostracism will be no very great hardship; but how will it affect the movement? Who is it that communicates the daily and hourly transactions of this and other bodies to the hungry public? It is only another scene in the drama.

When a matter is known to some fifteen hundred girls, it is no difficult task to become posted thereon. At a feminine meeting held last Saturday evening, from which all persons connected with the press were excluded, not even excepting the "young man" from Boston, who so easily sees everything *couleur de rose* and "represents the New-York *Herald*," a proposition was made in good faith by the machine bosses. They have work which they wish done; it has got to be done now, and though they can easily send it out of town as above stated, they preferred

TO GIVE THE GIRLS A CHANCE.

So they consulted and arranged what they consider a fair and equitable bill of prices to be paid the stitchers and binders, and formally communicated the same to the operatives. It was generally known before the meeting that many of the girls, who are tired of tramping about in processions, and who would prefer good solid food to crackers and cheese were in favor of accepting the bill, and of going at once to work. This would never do, said the leaders, and when the meeting convened the high pressure engine of excitement was brought out. Love for fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers was invoked, and the girls, in a fit of enthusiasm, almost unanimously voted to cast their bread from them and stand by the strike until the male strikers got their demands. Consequently, express carts go out of town laden with boxes of stock, and in a few days they will come with these finished and a demand for more.

One peculiarity of this movement is, that outsiders are the influential talkers and actors. You remember little OLIVER, the watchmaker, Mr. DRAPER, the editor DABLIN and others, whose pictures I drew some time since. Besides these, there is an old lady, whose name I will not give, who has been very sprightly, and will serve as a type. The girls say she peddles religious novels and one thing and another, so that she naturally wishes the girls to get all the spare cash they can—a portion of which she would receive as an equivalent for said novels, &c. She first made her appearance at Liberty Hall, and I well remember the sensation produced on us all. She is about sixty years of age, martial in appearance, and with the voice of a stentor. She is the one who first brought out the idea that the machine-girls were "wuss nor slaves," and compares little modest OLIVER's leading the stitchers and binders away from their bosses to the exodus of the Children of Israel, with Moses at their head, from their hard taskmasters in Egypt. She gives the girls good advice about being "levitous" and "contrawise to their leaders;" and from leghorn to umbrella she is a tip-top, well-preserved specimen of a female who travels for the love of her kind and sells books for variety and a very leetle profit. The point I make is, that I don't know one single leader, male or female, who is literally engaged in the shoe-trade. They are all connected with it in one way or another, and of course are indirectly benefited or injured, as the case may be. Their prominence is suggestive of no good to the masses who so blindly follow them.

As I said above, the girls declined to meet the overtures of the bosses. Intelligence of this fact was soon carried to a meeting of the "jours," in another part of the city, where sundry reporters had smuggled in *incog*.

The announcement was received with tumultuous cheers and huzzas for the girls; but many a married man was seen to turn pale, and to bite his lip with a nervousness which indicated how hard a blow it was. If his wife or daughter *had* accepted the bosses' offer, how much more easily could he buy that sack of flour, that bag of potatoes, or that joint of meat, for which his little ones are pining. But he didn't dare say so, and joining the crowd, as noisily they passed from the Hall, he received aid and consolation from the soul-inspiring air of "Britons never will be slaves," which came from the brass band which the thoughtful leaders had sent up to head the procession. Forming by threes, they marched to the place where the women were assembled, and taking them under their protection, they all marched about the muddy streets, cheering and shouting like good fellows, to show their determination of standing by the strike till doomsday. It's a good thing to be charitable, and it pleases me to see the ready hand outstretched by the workmen of New-York; but I trust they will allow me one suggestion. When you send money to aid your fellows, send it to those who will give it to the needy, to the sick, to the poor, and to the destitute. March winds are chilly, and I know families here are *in need*—not of brass bands or banners, flags or rosettes, but of wood, of coal, of bread, of butter, of meat, of *inside* comfort, and not of sounding brass or tinkling cymbals. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE STRIKERS ARE ENCOURAGED

by the aid received from New-York and other places, but it must be evident that where two thousand and more will soon need daily support, the contributions as now given will be but a drop as compared to the ocean. If aid is to be sent to every striking town, and the vast host everywhere, numbering already about ten thousand persons, is to be supported by contributions, it will be well for both sides to count the cost. For instance, how long would a fund of $50,000 support a company of 10,000 people, each one of whom needs at least fifty cents a day? And who will pretend that any such sum will be raised by the friends of the unemployed? *Facts*, little OLIVER, will stare you in the face sooner or later, and it won't hurt you to get off from your high and independent horse long enough to solve the above problem. Try it, and oblige your friend HOWARD.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Topics of Discussion and Opinions of the Press in Various Sections.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* denounces the Homestead bill which has passed the House, on the ground that it will be availed of by emigrants from the North far more than from the South. A Southern planter has no motive to leave his own country, and incur the expense, risk and trouble of taking his slaves with him into a new and remote region, while thousands and tens of thousands at the North are ready at all times to avail themselves of the chance. The influx of foreigners, he says, is the sole cause of the more rapid growth of the North over the South, and although attended with some advantages, he thinks it has beyond all question done much to demoralize the Democratic Party. When the next census is taken, the strength of representation will be westward to an extent that will astonish the other States. The South will deeply feel this, and so will New-England, for, says the correspondent, "in all those Northwestern States the tone of the Democracy is good for nothing. Their position on Squatter Sovereignty belies all their professions upon the constitutional rights of the South in the Territories concerning Slavery, and their advocacy of the Homestead bill shows their acquiescence in a principle that only makes the Abolition forces stronger, and the growth of any heresy sanctioned by American demagogues."

The Richmond *Whig* takes nearly the same view of the subject, regarding the passage of the bill as "an ominous event in the history of the country." It holds the Democratic Party responsible for the measure because it formerly opposed the Whig project for the *equal* distribution of all the public lands among the States, and because the Northern Democrats in the House, with a single exception, voted for the present bill, which, it considers, will accrue almost exclusively to the North. Upon this subject the *Whig* breaks out into the following indignant strain:

> "And yet, these Southern Democrats are ready to break up the Union, and plunge the country into civil war, on account of the North stealing a negro, and are yet as submissive as spaniels in the presence of its grand larceny of the public lands, which belong in common to all the States, the Southern as well as the Northern. And thus are these political reprobates always straining at a gnat, and swallowing a camel."

The Memphis *Avalanche*, in commenting upon a tabular statement which it gives, showing an increase in the production of cotton from 480,000 bales, in 1820-1, to 3,424,125 bales in 1858-9, suggests "another wiser and humaner expedient" for increasing the product of cotton, which is, "to catch tame Africans infesting the lanes, alleys, nooks and corners of the North and Canada, and sell them to emigrant southwestern cotton-planters for the two-fold benefit of their own State treasuries and the southwestern cotton labor markets. The only mode of increasing the cotton product with the rapidity which is required by the growing demand of the world, consists, in its view, "in pushing forward every fibre of our spare African labor into the cotton lands of Mexico and Central America," and reducing those countries to the sway of law and government.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, in relation to a rumor from Washington that "it was the design of certain parties, who fear the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, to *come and take* possession of the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 9th of May," considers it "a noise gotten up for the purpose of discrediting that Convention in States to the North of us, so as to prevent their sending delegates." It deprecates the formation of a third party and is in favor of a *United Opposition*. It will oppose the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be, and thinks, to insure his defeat, "we *must have* a candidate whom they can be induced to take at Chicago." The indications of public sentiment in favor of Judge BATES correspond in its view with the uprising for Gen. TAYLOR in 1848.

The Richmond *Enquirer* ascribes the commercial weakness of Virginia to the fact that her merchants are taxed by *license*, or, in other words that "a tax upon sales are imposed upon them unlimited in per centage, by any bill of rights, and liable to be increased *ad libitum* in accordance with the wisdom or caprice of the Legislature," which tax in point of fact it considers exceeds in the "ratio of five to one" the tax upon any other property or investment. Until this discriminating taxation is abolished, the *Enquirer* predicts "that the variety of schemes to bolster commerce by special legislation will all shoot wide of the mark and end in disappointment and disaster."

The New-Orleans *Bee*, while disclaiming that it is in any sense a party paper, urges the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS at Charleston, on the score of availability—"an element of success which the Democracy have nevertheless discarded, save at a fearful cost;" in proof of which it instances the defeats of 1840 and 1848. It considers the argument against the availability of Mr. DOUGLAS—that he is strongest where the Democracy is weakest—as most unsatisfactory in its logic, and that the true "test of availability is the capability to carry States which no other candidate could carry." Any candidate, it argues, can carry the Southern States, and DOUGLAS would be most likely to succeed in the doubtful States of the North, though "it is not very confident of the ability of any Democrat to revolutionize most of those States."

Gen. R. K. MCCALL is publishing letters upon Slavery in some of the Florida papers. He takes the ground that the Slavery question is definitely settled in all territory of the United States, and that the South has as much land as will be required for slave labor for the next half century. He thinks it quite useless, therefore, as well as mischievous, to agitate this subject at present, since it is one of purely theoretical and speculative interest. The character of Slavery is not involved—Slavery is a reality, for which the present generation is not responsible and which it cannot terminate. The Southern masters cannot liberate their slaves if they would, because they have no place to send them to, and they cannot live together if they are freed. The agitation of the subject menaces the Union, which could never be dissolved except by war,—a "war not of high chivalry where glory may be won, but a war of horrors and desolation."

The Washington correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian* thinks that, in view of the great importance of the approaching election, the South might be better employed than in denouncing DOUGLAS. He says he has ascertained to a certainty that the South can have the candidate if they will only unite upon some man,—that the delegates from New-York, and nearly if not all of those from New-England, stand ready to concede the candidate to the South, if she claims him, and will throw their votes for the man she may select; that these, added to the one hundred and twenty from the South, make one hundred and ninety-five, which is within a few votes of two-thirds of the whole Convention. He thinks Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, the man upon whom the Southern States should unite.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper in Ohio, commenting upon Gov. SEWARD's position, says that while the Republicans now stand precisely where the Whigs used to stand, Mr. SEWARD always labored to be a little more ultra on the Slavery question than they were, and thus kept himself in office. Now he is more conservative than he used to be,—and there is nothing in his speech to which even Mr. FILLMORE could object. The *Gazette* thinks that his claims to the nomination, therefore, are no stronger than those of many others who have been kept out of office by their sentiments on the Slavery question. It mentions Judge BATES, in particular, saying that he would have been long ago among the most conspicuous members of the Senate, but for the fact that he held Republican sentiments in a Slave State.

The issuing of a call for a Republican Convention at Wheeling, in Virginia, has greatly excited the editor of the Atlanta *Confederacy*. Every man who signed it, he says, should be driven across the Ohio, there to hatch treason to their hearts' content. He adds the rather startling and significant *confession*, that "We have thousands of men in the South, who are in secret affiliation with the Black Republican Party; and who, if the Black standard was to-morrow raised in our midst, would be found fighting under its treasonable folds, lending material 'aid and comfort' to our enemies." We had no idea that the Republican Party had so many adherents in the Southern States.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* denounces the attempt made by the Democratic organs of the South to represent the defeat of the Republican Party as the only object aimed at in the coming contest. It declares that it will not permit the Democrats thus to make issues for the sake of securing their own ascendancy. "We will compel you," says the *Register*, "to meet the charges that your party, in Federal matters, has spent the public money in the most corrupt and profligate manner—that it has debauched the public morals—that it has built up the Abolition Party at the North—that it has endangered the Constitution and the Union of the States—and that it is now utterly unable to do a hand's turn to save either."

The Baltimore *Patriot* says that the movements of the Democratic National Committee towards changing the place of meeting for the Convention, are really due to other motives than those alleged. Their defeat in the organization of the House and the unexpected results of several of the State elections, have alarmed them, and they are now anxious to await the action of the Opposition Conventions before they adopt a platform or nominate a candidate. It says that they will also alter the time of holding their Convention, and meet in Philadelphia on the 13th of May. *Nous verrons.*

The New-Orleans *Bee* says that Mr. SEWARD, in his recent speech, has "enunciated doctrines which virtually nullify the intense Abolitionism of his Rochester harangue and render Black Republicanism somewhat less detestable." The *Bee*, however, is quite inclined to doubt Mr. SEWARD's sincerity in these new professions, and thinks he has taken this course only because he saw that the drift of the sentiment of his own party was towards a more conservative position, and that they were likely to select some other candidate.

The Vicksburg *Sun* says that Ex-Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, is probably about to assume the editorial control of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, and through it advocate the claims of such men as CRITTENDEN or BELL for the Presidency. If FOOTE does this, says the *Sun*, he will be the third man who has gone to Tennessee from the cotton region to edit Anti-Democratic newspapers, after having been a Democratic member of the United States Senate.

Ex-Governor MCDONALD, of Georgia, writes to the editor of the Macon *Telegraph* urging the necessity of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to provide greater security for private property, and remedy evils that are found to exist in the present political arrangements of the country. He desires the Georgia delegation at once to introduce such amendments in Congress.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Charleston *Courier* says that "the Democratic Executive Committee will not change the place of meeting for the Convention."

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that the Douglas men were completely crushed out in the recent State Convention. Of a portion of the delegates to Charleston he gives these personal sketches:

> Mr. Hatch is the Collector of the Customs here. Mr. D. D. Withers is a very wealthy planter and merchant, a quiet gentleman, and determined Democrat. Mr. McHatton lives near Baton Rouge, is wealthy, and I believe has the control of the State Penitentiary. Mr. Alex. Mouton was formerly Governor, resides in the interior of the State, is a wealthy planter, and was the principal man of the Vigilant Committees that kicked up such a dust last Summer and Fall. Mr. Emile Lasere is an ex member of Congress, ex-President of the Tehuantepec Company, ex-proprietor and manager of the Louisiana *Courier*, well-off, a shrewd politician, energetic, restless, indefatigable, and a prime mover of our Democracy. Mr. Richard Taylor, a son of "Old Rough and Ready," is wealthy, lives near Baton Rouge, is a planter, married, and a strong Democrat, looks very much like his father.

Of the electors put in nomination he writes:

> "Judge Rousseau has long resided in the famous 'election frauds' parish of Plaquemines, below this city. He is of middle age, a Creole; quiet, intelligent and gentlemanly. Pierre Lacoste, a Herculean young Creole planter, living a few miles below the city, on the opposite bank of the river, was a college-mate of mine; he was noted at college for his size, strength and activity. Bernard Avegno is one of our principal exchange and note brokers; son of a wealthy Sicilian, an 'oldest inhabitant;' the son is very handsome, easy and courteous; a good specimen of our Creole gentlemen, wealthy, active in business, fond of pleasure, a liberal patron of the two operas, *chef de battaillon* of the *Chasseurs à Pied* with a lovely wife, three beautiful children, and is one of the most determined Slidell-Democrats and go ahead wire pullers we rejoice in—almost equal, in fact, to LaSere. Mr. Transimond Landry is a well to-do planter, a generous, intelligent gentleman, also a Creole. Mr. B. B. Simms, a country resident is noted as a country politician and wire worker. Mr. Oliver resides in the central parishes, he is a genial companion, and quite unobtrusive, has traveled, and is a Creole planter. Mr. LeBlanc is in the same category. Mr. Peck is a tall, splendid specimen of humanity, and is highly spoken of by those who know him as a first rate sample of a Southern gentleman. He is the person who killed the planter Harris, in a personal encounter at the St. Charles Hotel, two months ago. All these delegates and electors are the friends of Senator Slidell."

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a letter from Washington, purporting to emanate from competent authority, which states positively that all the North Carolina delegates at large to the Charleston Convention are publicly pledged to support the claims of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER. One of these delegates is Hon. WM. S. ASHE, formerly a Member of Congress.

Americanizing Mexico.

GEN. BICKLEY ANNOUNCES THE PROGRAMME OF THE "K. G. C.'S."

Gen. BICKLEY, the Commander-in-Chief of the order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," addressed a large meeting at Montgomery, Ala., a few days ago.

The K. G. C., or order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, he said, was organized as early as the year 1851, and was originally intended to advance and subserve the interests of the Southern States. After alluding to the attitude of the North and South relative to the question of negro Slavery, and avowing himself to be a Union man as long as the Federal compact was respected and sustained, he proceeded to give a brief outline history of the organization at the head of which he stood from the time of its birth to the present. He briefly narrated his various conferences with the two contending powers in Mexico—incidentally giving a sketch of the terrible state of government within its borders. He mentioned the fact that he had originally been induced to make a contract with the Miramon or Church faction; but the recognition of the Juarez or Liberal party by the United States Government had compelled him to espouse the cause of that party in order to avoid a collision with his own countrymen—an event which he had resolved should never occur.

The organization of K. G. C., he remarked, embraced a numerous membership within the limits of Mexico itself, consisting of many of the influential and wealthy citizens whose only hope for a stable and permanent Government lay in the intervention of foreign arms and intellects.

He claimed that *this work of Americanizing Mexico, belonged of right and of necessity to the people of the South*, whose interests would be most closely touched by it. It was a country remarkably adapted to the production of those articles wherein consisted the wealth and supremacy of the South, and when the doors were once thrown open he was unwilling to believe that Southern men would stand passively by and see the richest country the sun ever shone upon, overrun and peopled by their Northern rivals.

He stated that the object of his present visit to Alabama was a double one—embracing that of *raising men and means to arm, equip and transport them to the scene of action*. He remarked that Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Maryland, and other Southern States had responded in the most substantial manner—in all of which States he had from one to two regiments prepared for the field at twenty-four hours' notice. He expected Alabama to give him two regiments of her brave sons, and at least the amount of money required to place them upon the soil of Mexico; and if the response was as prompt as he was led to anticipate, sixty days would not elapse before the drums and cannons of the K. G. C. would resound before the walls of the City of Mexico.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

After twice failing to obtain a quorum at its meetings, owing to unusually bad weather upon the appointed nights, the New-York Academy of Medicine held its regular session on Wednesday evening, in the small chapel of the University, the President, Dr. JOHN WATSON, in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Dr. MCNULTY moved that the name of a candidate for admission, laid upon the table at a previous meeting, be taken up and referred back to the Committee on Admissions, which was accordingly done, without debate.

After this, a very reprehensible personal attack was made upon one of the members of the Academy in reference to matters entirely foreign to the business of the meeting, and the introduction of which, and similar matters, was afterwards referred to by the President and other members as being the reason of much of the inefficiency of the Academy, and the cause of keeping very many members away from the meetings, from the disgust they felt in participating in, or even sanctioning by their presence, such proceedings. These remarks were made in reference to Dr. VAN KLEEK's motion that the regular meetings of the Academy be once instead of twice a month. He claimed that the meetings were poorly attended, and that as much would be accomplished by less frequent meetings. The President left the chair to reply at some length to these remarks, claiming that the meetings had been unusually full, and that much benefit had accrued from them. Dr. JAMES ANDERSON some of whose remarks at a former meeting had been alluded to, thought that the Academy was doing a very valuable work; he never came to a meeting without benefit and pleasure, nor was prevented from attending without a feeling of regret. The question being put, it was negatived by a large majority.

The paper of the evening was then read by Dr. JOHN O'REILLY, on the "Nervous Centres of Animal and Organic Life." This paper occupied an hour and a half in reading, and treated on a very abstruse question of science. It was the sixth paper written by this gentleman on this subject during the last sixteen months, and was listened to with great attention, and a vote of thanks presented to the writer by a unanimous vote. It concluded in a very intelligible manner, by offering a prize of $250 for the best essay upon this subject presented before March, 1861, and a second prize of $250 for the best essay presented before 1862, to be adjudged by a committee of erudite professional scholars. The above open to the competition of all American students of medicine, unassisted by any other person.

The President calling for remarks upon the paper, in regard to its originality and its correctness, Dr. PEASLEE took up the subject and occupied half an hour in a very interesting review of its literature and chronology, tracing its origin from BICHAT, some fifty years ago.

Dr. GARDNER then presented some bottles of water from a mineral spring, the property of Gen. EDWARD W. BRADLEY, in Flushing, L. I. This spring has long been favorably known as the "Physic Spring"—this name having come down from the Indian medicine men. It was first introduced to the profession by old Dr. MITCHELL, of this City, who made several analyses of it. Dr. J. R. CHILTON has made several analyses, one of which is herewith presented. One gallon contains the following ingredients:

Chloride of Sodium	1.45
Chloride of Calcium, Chloride of Magnesium	81
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	1.08
Bicarbonate of Lime	86
Protocarbonate of Iron	3.20
Sulphate of Lime	12
Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Magnesia	70
Organic Matter	32
Silica, Alumina, &c	14
Grains	8.56

Free Carbonic Acid, 4,268 cubic inches.

It will be seen that the proportion of iron is very large, and that it is uncombined with other mineral substance, which unusual quality makes it peculiarly valuable. The water, when taken from the spring, is very palatable and perfectly limpid and pure, but after standing some hours the iron is precipitated in a carbonate. It occurred to the speaker that this precipitate being caused by the discharge of the volatile gas, by the mechanical addition of carbonic acid gas the precipitation might be prevented, and thus the water could be advantageously bottled. This has been satisfactorily done, and the water presented has been bottled for about a month. Dr. G. thought that this was an entirely new suggestion of considerable value, as ferruginous waters are known to be preserved with very great difficulty.

Dr. A. H. STEVENS stated that there was another iron spring in the neighborhood of Flushing, but about 20 miles from New-York; another in New-Jersey, at Plainfield, &c. He considered that the method of bottling and preserving it was of considerable practical importance. After the water had been very generally tasted, the Academy adjourned at about 10¾ o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical College, "Salting the Streets" was the regular subject for debate, but owing to the press of other matters, was not arrived at till a late hour of the evening. The opinions of various gentlemen were unanimous in reprobating the practice, but no new suggestions were offered.

The Story of the Colored Girl said to Have Been Abducted from Rhode Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of your journal a reflection was cast upon me by one T. R. HAZARD. It is proper that the article in question should be noticed, and I beg to make the following statement:

I was the agent of the owner of the slave girl LUCY, who, during his absence from the United States, was abducted from the house in which she had been placed in Providence, and clandestinely brought to this City by her mother, to be placed in a position of the greatest danger to her morals and virtue.

I was instructed by the girl's owner, in the first place, to endeavor to induce her to return to Rhode Island, and, if she consented, to pay her traveling expenses; but, if unsuccessful, I was then directed to withdraw her from the evil influences by which she was surrounded; and, whilst expressly ordered not to sell, to place her with some respectable family in the country, where proper care of her could be taken until her owner's return. And for this purpose the name of two or three friends were suggested. My repeated attempts to fulfil these instructions were as repeatedly foiled by the most obstinate and vexatious opposition both on the part of the girl and her mother.

Appointments, constantly made, were constantly broken—the girl was secreted, my overtures to her mother rejected, and finally the title of the owner questioned. Counsel were retained on both sides, and without resorting to the harshness of judicial process, I consented that the question of title should be settled extra-judicially. The title of the owner was found perfect. But the girl refusing either to return to Rhode Island or to go into the country, and being supported in the refusal by her mother; my efforts made in the girl's own behalf being denounced as an attempt to sell her upon a sugar or cotton estate, and the plans of the owner having been frustrated, I urged upon him the responsibility he was incurring under his ownership, and the danger the girl was incurring of being sold by the public authorities.

He then sent me a power of attorney to sell the girl, but limiting my power of sale to the mother alone, and instructed me to accept such terms as the latter was prepared to comply with.

The price of the girl—she might have been sold for $1,500—was, in an interview with the mother, fixed by me, without consulting my principal, at $1,000. The price and terms of sale were sanctioned, the contract ratified, and the necessary powers forwarded to me with instructions, after deducting the expenses that had been incurred, to remit the balance to the Saving's Bank in Rhode Island, for the future benefit of the girl, should she return there, or reside in a Free State. The terms were $400 cash and the balance in one and two years.

The contract had been scarcely concluded, when the mother, under the plea of poverty, refused compliance, although, as I well knew, the plea was but a pretext. On my informing the owner of this refusal, he wrote back to me, instructing me to sell the girl to the mother upon any terms; and I therefore agreed, in accordance with her own proposal, that the price should be fixed at $300—a sum barely sufficient to cover the expenses the owner has incurred in his endeavor to promote this girl's own interests.

Although the mother has agreed to give the sum of $300, that amount has not yet been fully paid, and for the failure to comply with her contract, I have the right to rescind it. If now, then, Mr. HAZARD be sincere in his professions, I will make to him the following proposition: I will rescind the contract; he shall himself become the purchaser for $1,000; after deducting the expenses incurred—about $300—the balance shall be placed to the credit of the girl in the Savings Bank of Providence; to that city the girl shall be removed by him immediately after his purchase, and thus Mr. HAZARD shall prove himself a good shepherd, and gather this "lamb" which he seems to love so well within his own sheep fold.

I consider this statement of *facts* due to the eminent divine to whom this HAZARD's communication was addressed, although wholly unnecessary to refute the misstatements which have been made.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2, 1860. A.

FATAL DISASTERS.—Telegraphic dispatches have already announced the disaster at the St. Charles Hotel, in New-Orleans; the explosion of the steamer *Maning*, on the Savannah River; and the burning of the steamer *Judge Porter*, on the Mississippi. Further particulars of these disasters have reached us. The total loss of life is *thirty-two*; 18 on board the *Porter*, 13 on board the *Maning*, and 1 at the St. Charles Hotel. The names of the persons killed on the *Maning*, in Georgia, are as follows: Jefferson Taylor, son of Capt. Taylor; Joseph B. Williams, John Harrall, Jacob Parker, (the last three citizens of Telfair County,) and eight or nine negro hands. Among the negroes lost are Charles, the cook, Jack and Edmond, belonging to William Willcox; Hal and ——, belonging to James Y. Willcox; and Bill, belonging to John F. McRae. The victim of the St. Charles fire was John Koskelly; and there is no list of the sufferers of the *Porter*. The second engineer, steward, second cook and Mr. Farrar, the second clerk, are missing; it is supposed that they either perished in the flames or were drowned. Of the passengers, but one is known to have been saved—he, together with the captain and crew, were picked up by boats from some vessel which was near by. The pilot, Mr. Henderson, was the last to leave the boat, which he did after heading her for shore.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 21.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68	107¼	700	Reading Railroad	41
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90⅝	250	Mich. Central R.	41
10,000	do	90⅛	100	do	40⅞
1,500	N. C. State 6s	95⅜	100	do ...s10	41
3,000	Virginia St. 6s	93½	50	do ...b60	41
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	80⅝	10	M. So & N. Ia. G. Sk.	20¼
9,000	do	80⅝	50	do ...s15	20¼
29,000	do	80¼	50	do	20½
7,000	F. K. 3d M. B., '83	76	50	do ...s60	20
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	86	50	do ...s60	20¼
1,000	H. R. R. Con. bs.	81	5	M. S. & N. I. R.	9¼
3,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	38	700	do	9⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	91	50	Panama Railroad	134⅝
3,500	do	91¼	800	do ...b60	134¾
1,000	M. So S. F. bs.	61	310	do	134⅛
20	Merchants' Bank	106½	50	do ...b10	134⅛
10	Continental Bank	99¾	350	Ill. Cen. R.	62
30	Park Bank	112	75	do	61¾
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	96½	100	do ...b30	62
50	do ...s60	96¼	250	do ...b60	64
100	Penn. Coal Co.	85	14	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	89
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	14	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	60¾
775	Pacific M. S. Co.	99	400	do ...s60	60½
200	do ...b30	99	700	do ...s60	60¼
200	do	99¼	50	do ...s4	60½
300	do ...b60	99¼	75	do ...b10	60½
80	do	98⅝	700	do	60¼
650	N. Y. Central R.	74⅛	100	do ...s10	60½
200	do ...b30	74⅛	50	do ...b15	60½
50	do ...b60	74½	200	do ...s30	60⅜
300	do	74⅜	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	21
150	do ...b30	74⅜	100	do ...b30	21
450	do	74¼	100	do	20¾
100	do ...s10	74¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b10	65¼
6	do	74	400	do	65⅛
300	do	74¼	200	do	65¼
50	do ...s10	74¼	200	do ...s30	65½
100	Erie Railroad	9½	100	do ...s60	65
100	Hudson R. R. ...b60	38¾	10	N. J. Cen. R.	104
40	Sixth-avenue R.	135			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90 .s60	90	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9¾
15,000	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	90	350	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	20⅞
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14	100	do	21
6	do	15	100	do ...b30	21
35	Pacific M. S. Co.	98¾	200	Reading Railroad	41⅛
150	do	98¾	100	do	41
100	do ...b60	99	50	Ill. Central R.	62¼
200	Panama Railroad	134⅛	60	Gal. & Chic. R.	61
100	do	134⅜	25	do ...s10	61¼
50	do ...b60	134⅜	175	do ...s10	61
125	N. Y. Cen. R.	75	100	do ...b30	61⅛
850	do	75⅛	50	do ...b60	61⅛
100	do ...b60	75¼	50	Cleve. & Tol R.	20¾
300	do ...b30	75¼	400	Chic. & R. I. R.	65⅝
100	do ...s10	75⅛	200	do ...b60	65⅝
100	Har. R. Pref.	34¾	500	do	65⅛
100	Mich. Central R.	41	50	do ...s60	65¼
100	do ...b30	41	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	55⅜
50	do ...s10	41	50	do ...b60	56

THURSDAY, March 22—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day opened with a further reaction against the *Bull* market of Monday and Tuesday, and through the early session of the Board the additional decline was quite general, the prominent exceptions being Pacific Mail Shares, Rock Island and Michigan Southern. The price of New-York Central opened 74¼, as against 74⅝ yesterday afternoon, and some sales were subsequently made at 74⅛ ⅌ cent. But on the Street, about 2 o'clock, the demand sensibly improved—said to be influenced by Albany dispatches—and the bidding was quickly run up to 75 ⅌ cent., and at the Second Board the Stock sold at 75⅛@¼; closing on the official quotations at 3½ o'clock, 75@75⅛ ⅌ cent. Galena and Chicago, after selling down to 60¼@⅜ ⅌ cent., rallied and closed at 61@61¼ ⅌ cent., and the whole Western list showed more firmness than early in the day. Rock Island was in demand at 65½ ⅌ cent., and Illinois Central at 62 ⅌ cent. Michigan Southern old and guaranteed shares continue in demand, and the new party of stockholders who are canvassing for proxies to be voted on in April, now appear disposed to buy freely at $9½ for the old, and about $20½@$21 for the guaranteed; believing that they have nearly or quite secured a control which will enable them at or after the election to carry out their views of future management. The Toledo shares are stronger, and the Michigan Central a fraction cheaper than yesterday. There was a sudden fall of 1 ⅌ cent. on Reading at the early Board on the sale of 700 or 800 shares, and this was only partially recovered from at the Second Board. The other Coal stocks were also weaker in the forenoon, but steady again at the close: Delaware and Hudson, 96½@97; Pennsylvania Coal, 84½@85 ⅌ cent.; and Cumberland, 14@14½ ⅌ cent. The sales of Pacific Mail shares were quite spirited this morning, at 99@99¼, which is a further advance of ½@¾ ⅌ cent.; but as there was some realizing of profits at these figures, the quotation fell back to 98½@¾ ⅌ cent. There was a steady demand for Panama, at ¼@½ ⅌ cent. concession on yesterday's best price, leaving off 134¼@½. The general Share market finally closed irregular in tone, though less decidedly weak than on Wednesday, the speculative sellers being more than usually sensitive, since the failure of Saturday, to every sign of fresh demand or recovering strength.

In State Stocks, there is more steadiness of demand to-day in Missouri Sixes, but without improvement in price. The Stock is comparatively well sustained, under the large burden of new appropriations just voted by the Legislature, by the strength and speculative nature of the general market, and the relative scarcity of sound dividend-paying Securities dealt in on the Exchange, to the constantly increasing ease in the supply of Money seeking employment. But for this legislative grant, the price was in a fair way of going up immediately to 85 ⅌ cent., and by the 1st July to 88@90 ⅌ cent. The other descriptions are steady. Tennessees, 90¼@90½ ⅌ cent. The Treasurer of North Carolina gives notice that proposals will be received by him until 26th March for $300,000 of North Carolina State Bonds, issued under "An act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes." These bonds are sold to pay off a maturing debt, so that nothing is added to the present total of the State's obligations. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, $500, $200 or $100 each, to suit purchasers bearing date Jan. 1, 1860, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Those of $1,000 and $500 will run thirty years, and the $100 and $200 ten years. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State. There was only a moderate business in the Railway mortgages. Illinois Constructions are firm, 91@91½ ⅌ cent., and the Delaware and Lackawanna Seconds in demand at 90 ⅌ cent. The Sinking Fund of the Michigan Southern have recovered to 61 ⅌ cent., being a rise of 11 ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales some six weeks back.

We have nothing to add to our Discount report of yesterday. There is continued inquiry for prime paper from outside lenders and out-of-town Bankers, at the low quotations of 5@5½ for very short, and 5½@6½ ⅌ cent. for indorsed bills running three to six months. At the same time most of the Bankers here continue to get 7 ⅌ cent from their regular dealers. Temporary loans rate 5@6 ⅌ cent. Some sales of 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills are reported to-day at 100½ ⅌ cent. The Exchanges continue steady on London and Paris. The following was to-day's business at the Assistant-Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$161,963
Payments	129,066
Balance	8,109,654

The receipts include $100,000 for customs.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the month of February:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$33,295	$29,372
Freight	37,847	25,507
Express	1,713	1,635
Mails	3,850	3,588
Total	$76,706	$60,374
Increase		$16,332

The following are the traffic returns of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending March 16:

Passengers	$7,649
Freight	11,651
Mails, &c	1,045
Total	$20,446
Corresponding week, 1859	13,669
Increase	$6,777

Making the total receipts for this month $35,893 14.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, speaking of the recusant Commissioners of Alleghany County now in prison for refusing to assess the railroad tax, as ordered by the Supreme Court, says:

> "They are very comfortably situated, and as good-humored and attentive to their duties as ever. The business of the county progresses as smoothly as though they had never been imprisoned. Warrants are issued, jurors drawn, and all the affairs of the office attended to with scrupulous regularity. They continue still to receive visits from their friends, more or less of whom see them every day. Wednesday next they will have a busy time of it in this way. The Convention which meets on that day will, we understand, give them a perfect ovation, and show by its resolves that in their action they are sustained by the great mass of the people, irrespective of party line or party prejudices."

Notwithstanding this jubilant tone of contempt toward the Courts and a sound public opinion outside the city and county, we hear that the city authorities, at least, have already named three of their leading members to treat with the Bondholders for a composition of their hitherto outraged or repudiated claims.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 17.	LOANS. March 10.	SPECIE. March 17.	SPECIE. March 10.
Citizens' Bank	$5,617,346	$5,481,369	$3,633,194	$3,844,[illegible]
Canal Bank	1,774,166	1,816,643	1,112,086	1,000,[illegible]
Louisiana	3,383,034	3,320,781	1,632,593	1,647,486
Louis'na State	5,206,390	5,325,052	3,230,772	3,340,294
Mec. & Traders	1,640,459	1,588,619	456,066	487,745
Bank of N. O.	1,638,807	1,621,918	634,647	670,301
Southern Bk.	243,988	227,280	201,972	176,311
Union Bank	1,575,909	1,551,915	551,668	641,839
Merchants' Bk	716,921	668,739	295,191	256,381
Crescent City	1,180,773	1,179,980	258,597	281,749
Bk. of America	1,208,584	1,177,747	547,543	588,672
Total	24,054,848	24,088,301	12,674,847	13,039,091
	Decrease	$33,953	Decrease	$364,225

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 17.	CIRCULATION. March 10.	DEPOSITS. March 17.	DEPOSITS. March 10.
Citizens' Bank	$5,368,385	$5,315,765	$4,392,879	$4,545,791
Canal Bank	1,638,105	1,612,066	1,217,500	1,196,264
Louisiana	923,279	896,014	3,535,787	3,724,365
Louis'na State	2,924,820	2,928,283	5,628,908	5,564,329
Mec. & Traders	429,590	417,350	1,011,845	1,109,631
Bank of N. O.	681,115	657,855	1,275,588	1,341,553
Southern Bk.	264,365	238,525	481,890	491,066
Union Bank	610,635	605,100	1,161,967	1,284,938
Merchants' Bk.	449,970	464,305	487,033	545,289
Crescent City	273,131	283,835	433,645	444,713
Bk. of America	242,710	261,325	1,280,767	1,259,970
Total	13,794,154	13,724,554	21,025,734	21,310,646
	Increase	$70,600	Decrease	$284,912

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. March 17.	EXCHANGE. March 10.	DUE DIS. BANKS. March 10.	DUE DIS. BANKS. March 10.
Citizens' Bank	$2,854,680	$2,787,362	$417,218	$343,939
Canal Bank	1,647,996	1,669,604	201,146	180,169
Louisiana	702,848	779,849	241,227	223,966
Louis'na State	1,050,822	947,062	426,251	3,939
Mec. & Traders	574,172	378,209	69,198	44,447
Bank of N. O.	390,770	452,014	165,514	125,490
Southern Bk.	1,091,762	1,121,810	....	....
Union Bank	258,843	320,635	108,441	207,963
Merchants' Bk	61,79?	150,207	68,114	6,293
Crescent City	53,152	51,192	26,830	26,694
Bk. of America	15,983	25,009	8,372	12,021
Total	$8,533,796	$8,583,013	$1,722,311	$1,601,158
	Decrease	$49,217	Increase	$121,153

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1871,
UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874.
In amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 22, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes 3,175 bbls. Flour, 412 bushels Wheat, 358 bushels Rye, 2,443 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,058 packages Provisions, and 573 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day, of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 40 bags Ceylon, at 14½c.; 648 bags Rio, in lots, at 13¾c @14c.; 200 bags Jamaica, at 13c.; and 1,700 bags St. Domingo, for export, at about 12c., cash, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active to-day, sales having been made of 2,000 bales, about half *in transitu*. We continue our previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
Middling, ⅌ lb.	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	13¼

DRY GOODS—Private transactions have been checked by the numerous auction sales, which have proved most attractive to buyers. The regular demand has been fair for domestic Cottons, which have been held with most firmness. Woolens have been in rather slack request, and have been depressed. The influence of the public sales upon the market for imported fabrics has been decidedly injurious, at least to the interests of sellers. These have been obliged to make concessions, especially in the instances of French and German goods, in order to secure customers. The bulk of the business in foreign productions has been transacted through the auction-houses. The sales there have been well attended. The competition, however, has not been sufficiently vigorous to sustain prices. The pressure to sell has, nevertheless, been very manifest, and has contributed to depress the market. The public sales, to-day, were characterized by no really new features. The bulk of the lots offered found buyers, at rather low prices, though purchasers were of the opinion that the goods sold brought, on an average, quite as much as, in the present state of trade, they were actually worth.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been quiet, to-day. The demand has been fair, but at prices which the principal holders have been reluctant to accept. Some concessions would have the effect of eliciting more orders from buyers. Sales have been reported of 5,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 95; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $6@$6 20, chiefly within the range, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@	$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 00	@	6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 25	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@	7 75

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady. The reported sales reach 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. About 300 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 50@$4 40 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet; buyers are unwilling to pay asking prices, hence business is restricted; sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels, including prime white Indiana at $1 65, and Milwaukee club at $1 24 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in demand, and is quoted steady; sales 18,500 bushels at 75c.@78½c. for inferior to prime white and yellow Jersey and Southern; and 75@75½c. for mixed Western, part from the Railroad dépot, ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and firm; about 6,500 bushels were disposed of at 86c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is inactive, yet stiffly held; sales 500 bushels Winter State at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are very quiet, including Canada at 43c.@43½c.; Western at 43c.@43½c.; State at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	March 17, 1860.	March 18, 1859.
Flour, bbls	22,278	33,349
Wheat, Spring, bush	434,319	305,617
Wheat, Red Winter, bush	10,543	238,132
Wheat, White Winter, bush	507	8,811
Total Wheat, bush	445,369	552,560
Corn, bush	934,901	37,455
Oats, bush	146,414	121,648
Rye, bush	6,169	170
Barley, bush	15,378	73,613
Total Grain, bush	1,548,231	787,845

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales North River at 87½c.@$1 06¼, for shipment and City use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 25 bales last year's crop at 8@12c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day at essentially unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 360 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c.; 200 bbls. Texas on private terms; and 100 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 31c., ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 75@$17 85 for new Mess; $17 25 for old Mess; $14 37 for new Prime, and $12 37@$13 for old Prime, the extreme price for heavy ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in request at 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been moderately sought after, and sales have been reported of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at, however, rather unsettled prices. We have heard of sales of 650 bbls., in lots, at $9 12½@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4 12½@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $16@$19 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request at 14c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 tierces at from $4 25@$4 50, chiefly at $4 12½@$4 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair request at $1 67½@$1 70 ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in, sales having been made of 900 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 7¼@7¾c.; 126 hhds. Porto Rico at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 75 hhds. New-Orleans at 5½c.@7½c.; and 200 boxes Havana at 6⅝c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 18,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is inquired for at 22¾c., and is held at 23c. ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 22¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 200 bales Sea Island do. at 7-16d.; 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; some Bacon at 25s.; and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 200 bags Bacon at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 200 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d.; 100 tons Butter, by steamer, at 45s.; 100 boxes Cheese at 40s; 100 pkgs. Shoulders on private terms; and 28 tcs. Rice at 30s.

Sales of Real Estate....MARCH 22.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 30 Greene-st., 25x100	$9,150
Lot, with building in rear, No. 42 Gouverneur-st., 24x102 3	3,950
Lot, with building in rear, No. 44 Gouverneur-st., adjoining, 24x101.9	3,950

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

3-story brick house and lot No. 79 Sidney-st., Brooklyn, 20x100	3,800
3-story brick house and lot No. 77 adjoining	3,750
House and lot N. W. corner of Joralemon and Clinton-sts.	18,1[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Synopsis of the Testimony—A Curious Chain of Evidence—Is the Prisoner the Original Williams?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The United States vs. James S. Williams.—The testimony in this case was closed yesterday morning, and the day was spent in the arguments of counsel. The following are the main facts of the testimony on the trial, which has occupied nine days already:

The prisoner is indicted for having taken from the Post-office in this City a letter addressed to F. A. Williams, care of Chas. Johnson, containing a note for $3,000, which had been sent by the Norwalk Bank. The main facts in the testimony of the prosecution are these:

The Cashier of the Bank testified that on the 12th or 13th of December last, he received a letter from F. A. Williams, a gentleman doing business in this City, enclosing a note for $3,000, which he wished the Bank to discount. He wrote back to Williams, saying that the Bank would not discount the note, as it was made payable in three months, but would if it were a two months' note. This letter is the one the accused is charged with taking. The note was returned to the Bank about the 26th December altered to a two months' note, in an envelope of the Adams Express Company, with a note, written on a sheet of paper with the stamp of the Company on it, requesting the Bank to remit the proceeds by return express; that he told the teller to send the proceeds, and they were sent on the afternoon of December 27, to F. A. Williams, New-York, being $2,971, mostly in small bills.

Mr. Johnson testified that he indorsed the note at three months for Mr. F. A. Williams, but knew nothing of the transaction after that.

Mr. Scott, a clerk in the general delivery department of the Post-office, testified that letters were kept about a week before they were advertised, and that he recollected one buff envelope with the words printed on it, "From the Norwalk Bank, Norwalk, Conn.;" recollected it because he used to live in Norwalk.

Mr. Rightmeyer, a clerk in the Post-office, testified that he sometimes attended to missing letters; that he had seen the prisoner, and had frequently given him letters addressed to various persons; that some time in December last the delivery clerk, Mr Mahon, asked him about delivering a letter, which he said was a money letter, to the defendant; that he saw the name of some bank was printed on the envelope, and handed it to the defendant, and that it was possible for a person outside to see the direction of a letter sometimes in the hands of the clerk.

Mr. Mahon testified that he knew the defendant, and had seen him frequently inquiring for advertised letters; recollected the transaction spoken of by the last witness, and that the letter in question was advertised in the list published Dec. 23.

Mr. Relyea, a clerk, also testified to the defendant frequently inquiring for advertised letters directed to Williams with various initials.

Miss Lizzie M. Prindle testified that she had known the defendant several years, and boarded last Winter where he did, and she had frequently heard him say on looking at newspapers, that there were letters advertised for him or some of his family.

Mr. Isbell, a messenger of Adams' Express, testified that on Dec. 24, he took a letter purporting to contain a note for $3,000, which he received from Mr. Porter, the manifest clerk at the office of Adams' Express Company, in this City, and left it with Mr. Smith, their agent at Norwalk.

Mr. Smith testified to receiving the letter from the last witness, and that he gave the note to the teller of the Bank, and on Dec. 27 called at the Bank to inquire about it; and that he received on that day from the teller, with two other packages, one addressed to F. A. Williams, New-York, marked "$2,971;" and that he gave the package to Mr. Blague, the messenger for the five o'clock train.

Mr. Ferris, the teller, testified to giving the package to Mr. Smith; that the alteration of the note from three months to two, was by striking out "hree" and writing "wo;" that the money was in small bills of the Norwalk Bank.

Mr. Yale, one of the messengers of the Company, testified—That he thought he knew the defendant; saw him first at the office of the Express Company on Dec. 24, between eleven and one o'clock; that he came in and said he wanted to send a note to Norwalk to be discounted, and Mr. Porter handed him a sheet of paper with the Company's printed heading on it, and he wrote five or six lines on it and handed it back to Mr. Porter.

This witness was cross-examined closely as to the identity of the defendant, and admitted that he had sworn to the identity of Henry Williams, who was first charged with this offence; that he had doubts about that testimony a few hours after he had given it; that he had identified this defendant at the Police Office where he went to see him; but had no doubt now as to his identity.

Francis A. Williams testified to having sent the note in the first place, but never saw it afterwards, till on the examination of Henry Williams before the Commissioner, and knew nothing about the alteration, and never authorised any one to make it or to receive any money for him.

The officer who arrested the defendant testified that he said to Williams, after the arrest, that he had large sums of money in bank, which Williams denied, but said it was no crime for a man to have a few hundred dollars, and he had drawn it on policies.

Mr. Collins testified that he kept the Collins House, in Hudson-street, and the defendant was in his employ as carver from Sept. 5 to Oct. 17, at $6 a week and his board; that the first week Williams said he did not want his wages then, but could lend him two or three hundred dollars in a few days, and sometime between the middle of December and the 1st of January, he proposed to become a partner, which witness declined, and Williams offered to loan him $1,200, which he also declined.

Mr. Bogart, auctioneer, testified to selling three horses to the defendant in January, receiving for them a check for $160 on the Citizens' Bank, which was not signed with defendant's name.

Mr. Coffin, teller of the Bowery Savings Bank, testified that a person named John Britton opened three accounts with the Bank on Dec. 30, depositing $500 in each one in his own name, one in trust for Herbert Britton and one in trust for Mary Britton, and that the money was all drawn out by the 13th January by drafts drawn by John Britton; that the money was paid him in two $500 bills, one on the Bank of the Interior, and five $100 bills.

Mr. Porter, clerk for Adams' Express Company, identified the defendant as the person who came there on Dec. 24 with a note for $3,000, payable at the Norwalk Bank, and testified that he gave the defendant a receipt for the note; that he noticed the alteration as to the time of the note, and asked if it was a two or three months' note, to which the defendant answered that it was a two months' note, and the Bank understood it; that defendant wrote the letter as testified by Mr. Yale, which was sent with the note to Norwalk; that on Wednesday following the package of money came from the Bank, and the next morning Williams came in with the receipt witness had given him and got the money package, for which he gave a receipt signed F. A. Williams. This witness was also closely cross-examined as to the identity of the defendant, and admitted having identified Henry Williams as the man just as positively as he now identified the defendant, but that shortly after his examination then he began to doubt it; doubted partly because it was proved that Henry Williams stuttered, while he knew the man he did the business with did not stutter; that he first identified the prisoner at the Police Station, when an officer came to him and said he was wanted to see a man whom they had arrested; that he went with the officer, but asked no questions, and had no idea who the man was thought to be, though on the way up there was some talk about the first Williams; that when they got to the station-house, defendant was standing there among half a dozen persons, and witness pointed him out, and said, "That is the man you wanted me to see," which was the first word spoken by any one.

Mr. Eagleson, receiving-teller of the Citizens' Bank, testified that, on the 5th of January, an account was opened in that Bank in the name of James Simpson, with a deposit of 1,000; that, on the 14th of January, a deposit was made of $1,500, in two $500 bills, and five $100 bills, and that one of the $500 bills was on the Bank of the Interior, if not both; and that the defendant was the man who made that deposit.

Mr. Blague, messenger of Adams' Express Company, testified to bringing down the package of money from Norwalk on Dec. 27, which he gave to Mr. Porter.

Mr. Oakley, paying teller of the Citizens' Bank, identified the defendant as a man who had presented several checks on the Bank to him, signed James Simpson, and testified that defendant told him that was his name, and his business was dealing in sewing machines; and that one check signed in that way was paid to Mr. Ridgway, one of the defendant's counsel. Witness said he was an expert as to signatures, and thought the signature to the letter received by the Norwalk Bank and to the receipt for the money on the books of the Express Company, and the signatures in the Savings Bank books were all in the same hand-writing as Simpson's checks; and he thought the same of several other papers which were shown to him.

Mr. Byer testified that defendant worked for him five weeks about Thanksgiving time, as a carver, at nine dollars and six dollars a week; that shortly after New-Year's he made him an offer to buy him out, and gave him a check for $400 on the Citizens' Bank, which he signed James Simpson.

James Woodhull testified to a talk with defendant about buying some horses, in which he said he had drawn $2,000 or $3,000 in a lottery.

Daniel W. Dugan testified that he had let to the defendant a house at $29 odd a month, and that defendant at last was in debt to him some $140, which he did not pay, and said he could not; that in January witness met him and told him he had heard that he (Williams) had drawn a prize of $3,000, which Williams denied abruptly, and wanted to know who told him, and said people seemed to know more about his business than he did.

Goodwin, a boy in the employ of Byer, testified to the transaction about the check for $400, which witness took to get certified; and testified, also, that Williams told him he had deposited $1,500, of which $500 was in his own name, $500 in his wife's, and $500 in his son's.

The defendant called as a witness *Mr. McDougal*, a police officer, who gave the account of Porter's identifying Williams at the Police-office, differing in some particulars from Porter's statement.

Henry K. Lankton testified that he had known Williams five years, and had done business with him, and sold him some casks four and a half years ago.

Thomas Mullen, a liquor-dealer, testified that he had known Williams five or six years, and he had occasionally bought empty casks, but not for four years back.

Henry J. Hancocks had known Williams about five years, and had known him to be buying and selling sewing machines, and he always appeared to have plenty of money for speculations.

Edward Lawson saw Williams have $1,800 or $2,000 in November last, and paid him $300 at one time and $100 at another, which he won in a lottery. On being cross-examined witness could not say how much money Williams had, but it was a large roll of bills; witness said, "You have a large sum of money there," and Williams answered that he had sold a patent right; witness did not see whether they were $1 or $10 bills, as he did not see any of them open; Williams bought the lottery ticket the last week of December, in the morning, and paid fifty-three cents for it, and witness paid him $200 on it in the afternoon; ascertained it had drawn a prize about one P. M.; the money was brought to witness' office by an agent of Mr. Wood, to whom witness sent the 53 cents paid for it, and received 7 cents commission.

Frederick A. Jackson met Williams about the first of last December, and Williams showed him a great deal of money, $100, $10 and $5 bills, and said he had drawn $1,500 inside of three weeks; witness is in the sewing machine business, and fixed the time by having sent a machine, he thought, to Philadelphia that day.

John M. Doyle, a policy dealer, had paid Williams $450 won by him in January last, $165 being the largest amount drawn at a time; he only lost twice, and was the luckiest man witness ever saw.

Mrs. Mary Whipple saw the defendant several times at his boarding place during the holidays, sick.

Mr. Wildey, a detective, said he went to Adams' Express office after this defendant was arrested, and told them there, Porter being present, that they had got the right Williams arrested now, and he must come up and identify him, and witness thought he described the defendant to Porter.

Mr. Ray had known the defendant about five years, and knew he made money fast in sewing-machines, and had seen him have $1,000 at a time, and other amounts very often. Several other witnesses were also called; some to prove that he had been seen to have money, and some to prove that he was in the cask business.

Mr. Hewlett called at his house on the 23d or 24th of December, and wanted Williams to go out with him, which Williams declined to do because he was sick.

Mrs. McMenomy, with whom Williams boarded at the time, testified that he was very sick during Christmas week; was very ill on Dec. 22, and kept his room till the 25th, and did not go out during that time.

The defendant then gave evidence to show that the papers shown to the experts, and testified by them to be in the same handwriting, were written by different persons.

The prosecution then gave evidence to show that on the evening of Dec. 24, Williams was at the Collins Hotel in Hudson-street, fixing the time by the mending of a gas-pipe, the order to mend which was given on Dec. 24. Another witness also testified to his being in the Chatham-square Post-Office on the 23d December, fixing the date by the fact that he was writing a letter to a friend when Williams came in, made a mistake, and had to write it over again.

Officer McDougal contradicted the witness Wildey as to Mr. Porter's being told that they had arrested the right man, and said that Wildey had told him if he was not subpœnaed by the Government in this case, they would be sorry for it. This was contradicted by Wildey. McDougal also said that Mrs. McMenomy told him that Williams had not been home to dinner a day since his children came to board there, which was contradicted by Mrs. McMenomy.

The case was summed up by Mr. Busteed for the defence, and by Mr. Hunt for the prosecution, and Judge SMALLEY will charge the jury this morning.

General Sessions.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO KILL—GRAND LARCENY AND MINOR OFFENCES.

John Brown was tried for an attempt at grand larceny, in January last, in the dry-goods store of Noble, Brown & Co., Church street. He was found in the basement of the building, where more than $3,000 worth of linen was stored up, with a bag in one hand and a parcel of goods in the other. As he was in no wise connected with the premises, he was arrested for an attempt to steal. The jury, on convicting him, recommended him to mercy, but Judge RUSSELL refused to take the recommendation into consideration, as he thought the Jury had been deceived. The prisoner, he said, was a notorious character, and had been previously convicted. The sentence of the Court was two years and six months in the State Prison.

Abraham Berg, charged with stealing sundry articles of jewelry and $10 in money from Johanna Schartz, was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Thomas Henry, on the 12th of February, broke into the shoe-store No. 104 East Thirtieth-street. He was found in the store with several pairs of boots and shoes in his possession, ready for removal. The jury convicted him on his trial for an attempt at grand larceny, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years and seven months.

Charles Gehren was placed at the bar charged with highway robbery, or in legal technical phrase, robbery in the first degree. The complainant, Charles Williams, deposed, that he was struck by Gehren in the face, with a piece of iron, at a house in Attorney-street, on Feb. 25, and robbed of $5. The testimony was contradictory and unsatisfactory, and Gehren was acquitted.

Henry Auguste Beyer pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Neely, a boy, was tried on a charge of burglary in the first degree, and was acquitted, the evidence being of a very trifling nature.

Alphonse Mingles, a lad, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. He stole from Mr. Symmes Gardner, on the 26th March, 1859, a watch valued at $100. He was discharged on the recommendation of the Grand Jury, his character before and since the occurrence being good.

Edward Dunn, indicted for a felonious assault with a knife on John McCafferty, pleaded guilty, with consent of the District-Attorney, to simple assault, and at the recommendation of several respectable citizens the Court suspended judgment and discharged the defendant.

John Brennan was tried for an assault on John Dalton with a knife, on Feb. 20, in Thirty-ninth-street. There had been a quarrel between the parties, during the progress of which Dalton choked Brennan, and Brennan stabbed Dalton. The jury found Brennan guilty of assault and battery only, and the Court sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Kennedy was tried and convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Fleming, a good looking Irish girl, was charged with stealing $65 from Wm. Bailey, a full-blooded negro sailor. The evidence disclosed features of a revolting character, and the Court stopped the case before its conclusion, directing the jury to acquit the prisoner.

Malvina Francis, a colored girl, was charged with stealing $260 worth of jewelry and clothing from her mistress, Mrs. Henry, of No. 654 Broadway, on the 5th February. The goods were recovered at a pawnbroker's in Pearl-street, where they had been pledged by one of the girl's accomplices, who was convicted and sentenced last week. She was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Edward Williams pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary.

Title under Referees' Deed—Charges against an Alderman.

Thomas Reilly vs. Charles G. Cornell and James McMann.—This was an application before Justice PIERREPONT, at Chambers, of the Superior Court, for an order of injunction against the defendants to restrain them from interfering with the plaintiff in the occupancy and ownership of certain property situated on the corner of Allen and Houston streets, and known as Hermitage Hall. The premises were valued at about $25,000. The plaintiff states that in the year 1858 five mortgagees were foreclosed against said property, amounting in all to the sum of $4,000; and that they were bid off by the attorney in the foreclosure suit, with the understanding that the plaintiff might pay the amount due thereon, and retain his property. That after said sale the plaintiff procured the defendants, Cornell and Johnson, to advance $5,600 to the attorney who bought in at the foreclosure sale, for the benefit of the plaintiff and towards the redemption of his estate so involved, they taking a deed from Judge ULSHOEFFER, the Referee appointed to sell, as their security. Said deed is conceded to have been absolute in form, but plaintiff avers that the defendants specifically agreed to hold it only as security for the advance stated. The plaintiff then set forth that since the date of said loan he has paid two installments of interest thereon to said Cornell and Johnson, besides a bonus of $350; that he has also tendered to them the entire amount due them, which they declined to accept, claiming that they are the owners of the property, setting up the Referee's deed as vesting the title thereto in them.

The plaintiff then charges that the defendant, Cornell, who is a member of the Board of Aldermen, has transferred his pretended right to said property to his father-in-law, James McMann, without consideration, for the purpose of shielding himself from suspicion as a member of said Board of Aldermen, in contemplation of certain intended subsequent acts regarding thereto. The plaintiff then further charges that after such transfer, said Cornell, as such Alderman, procured the passage of a resolution by the Common Council, authorizing the Comptroller to lease for the City certain rooms in said Hermitage Hall, for the use of the Fourth Judicial District Court, at an annual rent of $1,500. In conclusion, it was charged that the defendants had conspired together to defraud the plaintiff of his said premises and home, and that by this means they intended to eject him therefrom.

Counsel for the motion contended that the deed of the Referee was merely a mortgage in equity, and could vest no absolute title in the defendants; that the whole transaction on the part of the defendants was an effort to fraudulently assert title to the property of the plaintiff; and not only to do that, but to use the Common Council for their own benefit and aggrandizement. After hearing, a temporary injunction was granted, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent, returnable on the 2d of April next.

E. W. Dodge for the motion.

The "Omnibus Suit."

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—The proceedings in this case were continued yesterday. The plaintiffs have offered in evidence the books of the Company, to wit: The construction books, certificate books, transfer books and stock ledgers, &c. Defendant's counsel objected to their admission, on the ground that these books are the private books of the Company, and that the defendants, by the theory of the plaintiffs, are not stockholders in the Company; that the construction book and transfer book are not books of original entries; that the stock ledgers are claimed by plaintiffs themselves, in their complaint, to be false, fraudulent and counterfeited; that the books are offered in mass, and that plaintiffs should point out the portions they deem admissible; that the stock ledgers are not books of original entries; and that there is no testimony that has been given of their correctness.

These points were argued at length by Messrs. Bliss, Burrill, Larocque, Rutherford and Evarts, for the defendants.

The Court, without hearing plaintiffs, decided that, the plaintiffs having to prove a negative, the transfer books were necessary to show what stock has never been transferred; that the certificate books are pertinent and essential, to show that certificates have been surrendered, and the date of the surrender. The stock ledgers are admissible, to show the form in which the accounts of parties have been kept, as a matter of convenience on this trial, but not as evidence of facts stated therein.

The Police Cases.

O'Gorman and others vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—These cases were proceeded with, the case of Titus now being before the Court. (Justice JAMES.)

The averments set up in the return of the respondents were severally passed upon. The following were found in favor of the relators:

That prior to April 15, 1857, the relator, though acting as a member of the Police, did not possess any valid appointment, and had not been duly commissioned or appointed as such member. That April 23, 1857, the relator withdrew from and disclaimed holding any office, or doing any duty as a member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District. That on June 2, 1857, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York, and was approved by the Mayor, and the relator took office and acted under the said ordinance until July 3, 1857.

The following were found in favor of respondent:

That the said relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office, under the act of the Legislature to establish a Metropolitan Police District, passed April 15, 1857, or under the Board of Police thereby established. That since the passage of the act of April 15, 1857, the relator has, for his private gain and profit, entered into other employments in no wise connected with, but inconsistent with his duties as a member of said Police force, and has received large profits therefor.

Action Against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Oakley Beach vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—This suit, which is on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice BONNEY, was brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation for the loss of three casks of liquors, viz., one cask of brandy, one cask of gin and one cask of wine, valued at $130, which were delivered to the defendants, to be carried to Port Jervis. The complaint alleges the goods to have been lost through the negligence of the defendants.

The facts appear to be that the liquors were carried by the defendants to Port Jervis, and, not being called for on their arrival, they were stored in the warehouse of the defendants; while so lying uncalled for the warehouse was burnt during the night of the 18th of January, 1853, and the liquors destroyed.

Defendants deny negligence on their part, and affirm the fire to have been caused by the act of God. It appears the real cause of the fire was unknown.

Mr. Watson attorney for plaintiff; Eaton & Davis attorneys for defendants.

Law of Insurance—Abandonment.

The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company vs. George L. Hatch.—This action was tried in the Common Pleas before Judge DALY. It is brought by the plaintiffs to recover $320 60, alleged to be due them from an abandonment of a cargo, after the plaintiffs had paid the insurance upon it.

It appeared that the plaintiffs insured the cargo of a certain schooner called the *Julian*, for a voyage from Puerto Cabello to the City of New-York; that while on the voyage the vessel and her cargo became greatly damaged by the perils of the sea and were sold; that on proof of loss the plaintiffs paid to the insured the amount of the insurance taken by them upon the cargo, and took from the insured an assignment of their claim to such a proportion of the net proceeds of the sale of the cargo as the said amount of the insurance bore to the whole value, to wit: the sum of $526 60; that the proceeds of the sales of the cargo were brought to this City and delivered to the defendants; that the defendants refused to pay over the amount to the plaintiffs. The defendants denied the allegations in the complaint.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $378 58.

W. D. Booth for plaintiff; Mann & Parsons for defendants.

Advances on Tobacco.

John B. Lemoine vs. James Hewett and others.—This is an action now on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice MONCRIEF. It is brought to recover $1,343, alleged to be due on a consignment of a large amount of tobacco from one David M. Branch, residing in St. Louis, Mo., for sale by the defendants, who are commission merchants doing business both in this City and New-Orleans. Large advances were made to Branch by the defendants at the time of the shipment. After receiving these advances, he assigned the remainder of the amount which might be due to the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleges that the tobacco was sold by the defendants, and after deducting the advances made to Branch, and commission and expenses of the defendant, there remains due the sum of $343, which the plaintiff claims. The defendants assert that the tobacco did not sell for enough to cover the amount of the advances, and that Branch is entitled to them, and therefore deny that there is anything due to the plaintiff.

The case is still on.

Verdicts.

Powers and wife vs. Frederick Banfield.—This is the suit brought by the apple woman, in the Common Pleas, to recover compensation for injuries received by her, by being run over by a sleigh in charge of the defendant. The jury gave her a verdict for $300.

Mortimer Lee vs. The New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of the 21st inst., was brought in the Common Pleas to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff, by the explosion of one of the Company's cylinders, while being tested. The jury have rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $6,000.

Calendar....FRIDAY, March 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 195, 211, 216, 217, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 152, 182, 197, 201, 127, 128, 130, 139, 202, 107, 146, 160, 167, 209.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 467, 1935, 1391, 3968, 2367½, 3049, 2043, 4051, 3403, 2365, 2661, 3960, 3415, 1055, 1302, 1595, 3953, 3423, 2169. *Part II.*—Nos. 1646, 3072, 2416, 6430½, 2944, 3378, 1598, 3064, 3951, 3379, 1305, 3082, 4002, 1468, 1882, 3932, 2020, 4050, 3958, 2658.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part II.*—Nos. 412, 240, 184, 538, 546, 566, 572, 590.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1767, 1850, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1730, 1620, 2381, 1830, 1653, 1847, 1861, 1799, 1538, 1837. *Part II.*—Nos. 284, 2131, 2145, 2705, 2821, 2830, 2840, 2860, 2269.

In Philadelphia, there are now 315 city railway passenger cars, employing 1,800 horses, over 300 drivers, and about 350 conductors; besides furnishing employment to a great number of car-builders, harness-makers, blacksmiths, painters, stable-men, and others. The annual receipts on all the city railways are estimated at about $2,000,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BLACK DIAMOND VS. HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

Subscribed to by Democratic members of Congress as A DEFENCE OF THE INSTITUTION AND SYSTEM OF NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

"A little mine full of promised diamonds."—*New York News.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS.

The author does not pretend that his book has been adopted by the Democratic party in any other than a literary sense. The following subscriptions, however, made by leading members of Congress for a portion of the matter in the book formerly published in pamphlet form, are sufficient to inspire confidence on the part of conservative people in the author's aims, and, it is hoped, may induce a large Southern patronage of the book.

CIRCULAR.

The writer has printed, at his own expense, a small collection of letters in defence of the institution and system of negro Slavery in the South. He submits a copy. He hopes that members of Congress, friendly to him or his subject, will assist by subscribing for copies.

E. A. POLLARD.

Names.	No. of copies.
Hon. * * * * *	100
William Barksdale	40
A. M. Scales	20
Henry Chapman, friend of the author	20
M. R. H. Garnett	10
Thomas S. Bocock	20
J. S. Caskie	20
Miles Taylor	10
John H. Reagan	10
H. C. Burnett	25
R. Dowdell	6
S. Moore	10
William Porcher Miles	10
M. L. Bonham	24
O. R. Singleton	10

1 vol. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents. Sold by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

VULCANITE.
TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.

HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE.—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 655 Post-office.

CHICORY ROOT.—ABOUT 60 TONS BEST quality, in bags, just arrived. For sale by H. SAULTER & WIRRAM, No. 83 Pearl-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 11 West 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 88 AND 90 MONTAGUE-ST.

The regular sessions of this institution are not interrupted by the death of the late lamented Principal, Prof GRAY. The corps of teachers, selected by himself, remains unbroken; and Rev. Dr. STORRS will continue to exercise, until the close of the present school year, the same particular supervision over the institution which he has exercised in the absence of Prof GRAY, since the commencement of the present term. The general administration and discipline of the school proceed, therefore, precisely as heretofore; and all needful arrangements will be made to maintain every department at its highest point of efficiency and success.

A COURSE OF TWENTY LECTURES,
By Dr. A. N. BELL of Brooklyn, on
"THE LAWS OF LIFE AND HEALTH,"
Will commence at the Seminary,
On MONDAY, 26th inst.,
And continue on each successive THURSDAY and MONDAY till the series is finished. They will be delivered in the chapel, at 1½ P. M., and are free to all the members of the school. Other persons desiring to attend them can obtain tickets for the course on the payment of $2 each, from Miss A. Hall, at the Seminary, or at the bookstore of Mr. W. H. Babcock, Fulton-st.
MARCH 19, 1860.

A HAPPY HOME FOR BOYS.—AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.—A new Boarding School by an experienced teacher. SAML. M. ENSIGN will reopen his house and school as a boarding school for boys on the 1st of May, 1860. A liberal table, thorough instruction, and affectionate intercourse guaranteed.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.—John Saxton, Jacob J. Westervelt, William Smith Geo. F. Nesbitt, Abram Warner Ames Chace, C. S. Benson, M. C. Brooks, W. P. Jones, M. H. Rose, John Stokes, John Cavanna, Esqrs. In Brooklyn, Rollin Sanford, Luther Eames, Henry Poor, and B. Tomegnin Esqrs. Also, Henry Potwin, Iowa City; Capt. C. B. Thompson, San Francisco; Geo. M. Todd, St. Louis; Chapman Harris, New-Orleans; Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn., of whom circulars may be obtained.

SAML. M. ENSIGN will be at Earle's Hotel Park-row, near Broadway, New-York, on the 24th, 26th and 27th inst., to confer with parents, or will call upon those who will leave their address at said Hotel.

L. A. AND G. P. BENJAMIN RESPECTFULLY invite all young singers to join any of the following Free Singing Schools, to practice for their Grand Concerts: April 19, 20, 26, and 27, at the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute. All the Classes meet at 3½ o'clock, EVERY MONDAY, *at the Church in Sullivan-st., near Amity*, and in Cannon-st., near Broome; TUESDAY, 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; WEDNESDAY, *at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., near 4th av.*; THURSDAY, *at the Market-st. Church, corner of Henry*, and at the Baptist Church, near 39th-st., in 3d-av.; FRIDAY, at 43d-st., near 8th-av., and *at No. 288 Bowery*; SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, No. 10 Abingdon square; at 2 o'clock, 21st-st., near 6th-av. Also, *at the Great Hall, Cooper Institute, at 2 o'clock. This Class free for 1,000 singers*; all to perform at the Concerts. The Classes printed in Italics taught by L. A. B.; all others by G. P. B.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced Instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. R. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TO PRINCIPALS OR PROFESSORS.—FOR sale or to lease, the well-known Educational property at Rye, New-York, styled the CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTE, for 25 years successfully conducted by the proprietor, Samuel U. Berrian, A. M., as a first class Boys' Boarding-school. For terms and other particulars, apply to Mr. E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—NO. 74 Bible House, New-York, for engaging teachers, furnishing pianos, melodeons, school furniture apparatus, &c. School circulars furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,371 New-York Post office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano has yet some spare time for a few more pupils. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.

$120 } COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. { $120
Per Year, Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. Per Year.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, in the *Times* Saturday, March 24.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until June 1.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT LADY—A EUropean—educated in Paris, where she has resided nearly 20 years, wishes for an engagement in a school or private family. Besides higher branches of general education, she teaches the piano and harp, harmony, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, German and French languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, HIGHLY educated, being an excellent performer on the piano, and fully conversant with all branches of fine needlework, wishes to obtain a place in a private family as governess or lady's companion. Address, for particulars, P. L., Box No. 911 Post-office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERfectly qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., C. A. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as assistant in a school, or as Governess in a family; is a graduate of a Massachusetts Normal School; will teach English branches—also Latin, if desired. Best of references given. Address L. H. W., Northbridge, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION, who has had the advantage of foreign travel, and is thoroughly conversant with French, wishes an engagement as teacher or private secretary. Address, with name, &c., D. E. M., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MERCHANT WHO TAUGHT the Piano and Voice 4 years, would like a situation in a family where his teaching would be an equivalent for board. Address TEACHER, Box 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, TO teach two or three small children and assist in sewing, in the vicinity of this City. References exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as daily governess; fully competent to teach the English branches and music. The best of references given and required. Address E. T. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH music, German, French, embroidering, &c., wants a situation in those capacities. Address A. S., Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER IN OIL-Painting. Address, with references and terms, J. S. W., Box No. 1,703 Post-office, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A DIAMOND RING with five brilliants. The centre one is large and rather oblong, with two small diamonds at each end. Any jeweler or pawnbroker to whom it has been offered for sale, or pledged, will be rewarded the amount advanced, and the above reward paid by returning it to No. 30 Warren-st.

LOST—A GOLD DOUBLE EYE GLASS, WITH "H. C." engraved on a shield, in a 23d st. stage, between 5th-av. and 9th-st., on Wednesday, March 21. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 25 West 23d-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, NEAR GRACE Church, a DOUBLE GOLD EYE-GLASS. If the finder will leave it at No. 38 Union-square, he will be suitably rewarded.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 806 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HUMBLE, HARD-WORKING young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork and washing; is neat and tidy about her person and kitchen; a home in preference to high wages; good reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 12 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FAITHFUL, capable servant, as good plain cook and seamstress, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, economical and neat in her duties and is a very superior washer and ironer and good cook; two and a half years' unexceptionable references from her last situation. Inquire for CATHARINE, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or in a respectable boarding-house, or would do general housework for a small family. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to make herself generally useful in a small private family. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 211 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and all kinds of embroidery; no objection to take care of children or do chamberwork; has lived 6 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Garden row, 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; one that thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress, who has lived with first-class families; or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or to take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced widow woman; understands the care of a baby from its infancy, or take care of grown children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGlish woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; understands all kinds of fancy work; is of kind disposition and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework in a small private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. Apply at No. 165 East 16th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for some days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the washing; has the best of reference; wages $7. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 65 West 21st-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WOman a situation in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No 199 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who is a good cook, thoroughly understands her business—game, soups, pastries, jellies, &c. Best of City reference; willing to go into the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 53 University-place, over the grocery, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th av., near 9th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A SEWING MAchine wishes to work by the day or week in private families at reasonable terms; understands all kinds of fine sewing. Apply at No. 157 Nassau-st., for two days, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands mangling and fluting, with the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 84 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young married woman; her own babe is 5 weeks old. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 114 7th av., corner of 16th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is trustworthy and willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, EQUALLY competent to take the position of companion housekeeper or governess desires an immediate engagement. Address A., Union-square Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, or at dressmaking; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; good reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 146 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Scotch Protestant cook, she understands her business thoroughly, and has good references. Call at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-house, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress and chambermaid. Best of references given. Apply at No. 109 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, (for two days) No. 38 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing in a private family. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or assist with children. Good reference given. Call at No. 158 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a respectable young English woman. Call or address Mr. G. F. STREET'S bakery, No. 426 6th-av. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a babe to wet nurse at her own residence; has lost her own infant. Call at No. 158 West 19th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE MARRIED man, with unexceptionable references, a situation in the country to take care of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands the care and raising of stock, milking, &c.; is a good coachman and a plain gardener; his wife, a first-class dairy woman. Address THOMAS, Box No. 195 *Times* Office. Can be seen at No. 23 Cornelia-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN City or country by a respectable young man, with good City reference; understands his business thoroughly; is a good gardener, and will be found generally useful. Apply for three days at No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER, BY A Protestant young man and his wife, without incumbrance, the man as farmer and plain gardener, &c., the woman as cook, washer and ironer; take care of milk and poultry; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant of long experience, who has a perfect knowledge of his business, with long and satisfactory recommendations. Address J. M., COACHMAN, at John B. Byers' saddlery store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, who truly understands his business, in both branches, as reference will show; is a good hand to keep a place in order. Address T. C., Box No 181 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, graperies, fruits, vegetables, laying out, keeping grounds in order, &c. Good reference from last employer. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman with a small family; understands the business in all its departments; can furnish satisfactory references as to his capabilities, &c.; any gentleman in want of a first class gardener can address B., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No 64 White-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, employment in any capacity; is a good clerk and accountant; has good City references; no objection to go South or West. Salary no object. Address G. C. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Apply to (or address) P. TRENOR, Saddler, No. 654 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 93 East 15th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and has good City and country reference. To be seen for two days at No. 5 Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, or coachman and gardener, by a married man, with a small family. The best of City reference. Address JAMES COLY, No. 418 10th-st., or call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as gardener. Best of references given. Address G. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and waiter in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 210 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGLISH man and wife, without incumbrance, (Protestants,) the man as groom and coachman in a private family; has had 18 years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; also, the woman would be willing to go as cook in the same family; have good reference from their late employer, and can be seen for two days at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway; or a letter addressed W. P. will be attended to.

WANTED.—TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The advertiser, who has been the publisher and proprietor of a weekly and daily paper for the last five years, desires a situation to take the charge of a newspaper office. He is a practical printer, and can give the best of references as to his ability. Would also assist in the editorial department. Address PRINTER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A MAN and wife; (no incumbrance,) the man as vegetable gardener; understands his business perfectly; also, understands the care and driving of horses; is a good groom. The woman as seamstress, can cut and fit children and ladies' dresses; can do all kind of needlework. Both can come well recommended, and will be found trustworthy in all respects. Address JOHN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; he truly understands vegetable gardening in all its various departments, out-door flowering, and keeping a place in order; the best of City references. Address, for two days, W. O., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 2[illegible]3 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single young man, who is fully competent to take charge of any garden, grapery and flower garden, and is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; can act as coachman if required; best of City references can be given. Address P. Q., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he understands his business and is a good, steady and careful driver; has no objection to the care of a garden if required, and likewise is not afraid of work. The best of City or country reference. Apply to J. H. W., Box No 195 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would go in the country if required, and assist in gardening. The best of reference can be given. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a steady man; understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver and a good vegetable gardener. Can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. H. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A PORTER'S OR COACHMAN'S SITuation, by an able man, (Protestant,) with an education suitable for either occupation; has excellent recommendations from previous employers in this country and England; he can refer to his last employer personally, as to character and ability. Apply for two days at the office of GEO. B. GRANNIS, 159 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED MAN and wife; he is a first-class coachman and groom; understands plain gardening; is willing to work and make himself useful; she is an excellent cook and baker, also, a good washer and ironer; both are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant book keeper, clerk, or light porter; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good accountant; writes a fair hand. Can give good reference. Apply to F. H. C., No. 289 West 36th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter in a first class family; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best City references; town or country, or to travel. Call or address F. M., No. 103 13th-st., near 3d-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take care of horses and do plain gardening; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, and is not afraid to work. Good reference. Apply to P. F., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to take charge of a small garden, and drive, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last place. Address T. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble young man as footman or waiter; is willing to make himself useful about the house; is of genteel appearance and well recommended. Apply at No. 124 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, a situation as salesman in the hosiery department, wholesale or retail. Address W. H. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and the care of horses; is a good driver. Address B. H. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENTRY CLERK in a wholesale house; can come with good recommendations. Address J. B. B., Box No. 3,182 Post-office.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED—A situation to take charge of cards and jacks, by a man of 15 years' experience; the best of references given as to character, ability, &c. Address Box No. 22, Millbury, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN BUSINESS in this City, whose family reside in the country, wishes to employ a Scotch, English or American Protestant girl, who is healthy, tidy, and obliging; who understands doing dining-room and chamberwork neatly; also, fine ironing; kind to children, and accustomed to the care of them; a pleasant and good home furnished, and liberal wages paid. Address W., or call at Mrs. Arnold's, No. 330 4th-av., this evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, a single man of good address and manners, to act chiefly as visitor among the children placed in the country, to travel through the different States on business connected with the Institution, and to make himself generally useful therein; when not employed in this special business, to reside on the premises; salary 750 per annum, besides traveling expenses. Address, with ample references, Box No. 2,140 Lower Post office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT farmer, a situation to take charge of a farm, who understands draining, and has been brought up to such work. Has got the best of testimonials. No incumbrances but a wife and child. Can be seen for two days at the Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 592 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing. City references required. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 39 East 29th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM FOURTEEN to sixteen years of age; must be an excellent penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, L. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT, ONE who is fully competent to take charge of a vegetable garden and trees, and willing to make himself generally useful. Must be recommended. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT INCUMbrance;) the man to understand farming and kitchen gardening, &c.; the wife as cook; must both understand their business well and have first-class references. Address Box No. 2,143 Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN (SINGLE) AS gardener and to make himself useful on a small place in the country. To one who suits a steady place will be given. Call at the Marine Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF SIX, TWO SERvants; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, to do the lower part of the housework, the other as nurse and chambermaid; must know how to sew. Competent, steady girls may apply at No. 249 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; also, an experienced laundress; only those who can bring good City reference need apply at No 37 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., before 11 o'clock on Friday.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF TAKing charge of a country store, about 30 miles from the City; he must understand book keeping and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to L. APPLEBY & SONS, No. 133 Water-st.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse. The best of City references required. Apply at No. 50 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHGOING FARMER, ONE not afraid to work, to take entire charge of a farm. Address, with full particulars as to capacity and references, Box No 399 New-York Post office.

WANTED—A GIRL ACQUAINTED WITH WORKing a Singer sewing-machine for shoe-stitching; one familiar with this work will hear of a situation by inquiring at No. 548 8th-av., in shoe-store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress. None but those having City reference need apply at No. 179 West 11th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. English preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse. The best of City references required. Apply at No. 49 East 20th-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK, wash and iron, and do general housework in a small family; good wages will be paid for a good girl. Apply, with references, at No. 126 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO TO FLUSHING, L. I.; an English or Scotch woman, who has had experience. Apply at the Employment Agency, No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also one for chamberwork and waiting; good references required; none but Protestants need apply. No. 115 East 17th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE AND seamstress, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 12 Hanover-place.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A FANCY-GOODS house. Those having a large and reliable short-time trade may address YANKEE NOTIONS, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Wendell Phillips' Speech—A Plea for the Dissolution of the Union—delivered in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening—a *verbatim* report.

Harriet Martineau on Englishwomen—Picture of the Life of a Modern Englishwoman, from *Once a Week.*

The New-England Strikes—Letter from our Lynn Correspondent.

Europe—Debate in Parliament on the Annexation of Savoy—Diplomatic Correspondence—Summary of Foreign News.

Editorials—Articles on current topics.

The Mexican News—Full particulars of the Capture of the Miramon steamers by the United States Naval forces.

Congress—Proceedings of both Houses.

The News—Semi-weekly epitome.

Agricultural—Items for the Farmers.

Miscellaneous Items, Literary and Art News, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ireland as it Was—Law for Ladies—The Happy Man.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wrecker's Daughter—Loan of a Lover—St. Mary's Eve.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Octoroon.—Evening—Green Bushes.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An interesting discussion occurred in the Senate yesterday on the Homestead bill. Mr. Wade moved to substitute that which originated in the House for the Senate bill, claiming that under the latter only little land which was worth anything could be taken up. Mr. Clingman opposed that provision of the bill which obliged each claimant to work five years before gaining a right to the land. In the course of an argument in favor of the measure Mr. Hale alluded to the strikes now in progress in Massachusetts, and expressed the hope that they would continue until the workmen engaged in them should obtain the highest wages compatible with the public good. Mr. Wade advocated the House bill; Mr. Johnson of Arkansas opposed it. Messrs. Wigfall, Pugh, and Johnson of Tennessee, also took part in the debate, and finally the subject was postponed until Monday. In the House, Mr. Noell spoke on the bill proposing to withdraw from the people of Utah the power of making their local laws through an elective assembly, which, he claimed, could never suppress polygamy. Some tribunal should be constituted which would protect not only the inhabitants of Utah, but the people of the Union. A resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient to allow Mr. Cooper any further time to contest the seat of Mr. Howard of Michigan.

The Mexican mails of the 11th inst. have reached New-Orleans. Commodore Jarvis at first proposed that if Juarez would place the *Indianola* and *Wave* at his disposal he would intercept Marin's expedition; but afterwards resolved to be neutral unless forced to take sides. An intercepted letter to Miramon says the Capital is seriously threatened by the Liberals and asks assistance. The prisoners of the steamer *Marquez* were brought before the Courts at New-Orleans on Wednesday.

Mr. Harris, in a letter to the Secretary of State, from Yeddo, expresses much dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Japanese observe their treaty stipulations. Until they are made to feel the strength of the Government with which they are trifling, he thinks it will be useless to attempt to hold them to their agreements. Lord Elgin has requested the Japanese to send an Embassy to England, but they seem reluctant to do so, giving the preference to the United States. The entire Embassy, now on its way to this country, numbers seventy-three. It is doubtful whether it will be landed at this port or taken directly to Washington.

In the State Senate yesterday, a motion to recede from the amendments to the Railroad toll bills, non-concurred in by the Assembly, was lost, and a Conference Committee was appointed. The bill relative to stamped bottles for mineral water was ordered to a third reading. The bill to erect Conhocton county was reported favorably. The enacting clause in the bill to amend the act to establish regulations for the port of New-York was stricken out. The bill to alter the map of this City above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street was ordered to a third reading. It was directed that the bills relative to the sale of lands of non-residents for taxes, to provide for the appointment of Deputy Gas-Meter Inspectors, and to remove obstructions in the Harlem River, be reported complete. In the Assembly, all the City Railroad bills were ordered to be reported complete. The Cayuga Marsh Drainage and Seneca River Improvement bills were ordered to a third reading. The Personal Liberty bill was made the special order for Monday evening. The Fish and Game Preservation bill was referred, to be reported complete. A majority report was made in favor of incorporating the Hoboken and Williamsburg Railroad. The report of the Select Committee of nine was presented and adopted. The Highland County bill was ordered to a third reading. The Grinding Committee reported a batch of bills.

The Legislature of New-Jersey is at a loss whom to select for the vacant Chief Justiceship of the State. At 10 o'clock last night a bill was under discussion to provide for the emergency of an adjournment without an election having been effected, as yesterday was the last day of the session.

Our correspondent, writing from St. Johns, Antigua, under date of Feb. 20, gives some additional details of the conflagration which destroyed nearly one-half of Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 16th inst. Among the principal sufferers were the Messrs. Trowbridge, a firm from New-Haven, Conn., and Mr. Cotton, of Boston, the proprietor of an extensive ice-house. In consequence of the drouth from which Antigua was suffering, it was anticipated that the cane crop would fall far short of the average yield. In Martinique, on the contrary, the sugar crop was expected to reach 900,000 hogsheads. Immigration from China to the islands belonging to France was vigorously progressing, and still more extended preparations were making for the importation of laborers. It was rumored in the West Indies that the Emperor Napoleon was about to revive his claim to the sovereignty of Hayti.

The project of fitting out a new American expedition for the exploration of the North Polar Sea, under the direction of Dr. Hayes, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, was brought up before a crowded meeting of the Geographical Society, and was not only warmly approved of, but substantially sustained. Letters of the most commendatory character were read from Professors Bache, Guizot, Henry and Gould; and addresses similar in purport were made by Professors Mitchell, [illegible] and Stevens, and Mr. E. L. Viele. The principal speech was that of Dr. Hayes himself.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a petition was received from Mr. F. L. Mather, asking that the Worth Monument be completed, or that the remains of the hero be given to his widow for decent interment. A remonstrance against supplying the Sing Sing State Prison with Croton water was received from the Croton Board. A resolution, directing that 5,000 copies of the report of the Committee which had charge of the Atlantic Cable Celebration be printed, was adopted. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Police are in search of a man whose words and conduct have excited a suspicion that he is the murderer of the men supposed to have been killed on the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, which was found adrift in the Lower Bay on Wednesday. A sailor with a carpet-bag filled with money came to this City on a Staten Island ferry-boat on Wednesday, and told some of the hands an improbable story about his escape from a sloop which had come in collision with another vessel in the Lower Bay, and the captain of which had perished. Two detectives are after him.

At a meeting of the Republican Campaign Club, speeches were delivered by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. Chas. Case, of Indiana; Ex-Senator Truman Smith, and others.

The Stock Market was lower early in the day yesterday, but recovered in the afternoon, prices closing a shade better on the leading descriptions than on Wednesday. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

Cotton was more active, at steady prices. A restricted business was reported in Breadstuffs—the principal kinds of which were held above the views of most buyers. An improved demand prevailed for Provisions and Groceries. The movements in other branches of trade were quite moderate. The stormy weather had the effect of checking operations.

The Nicaraguan Treaty.

The Republicans in the Senate are, it seems to us, displaying a great deal of very unnecessary energy in opposing the Treaty with Nicaragua. At a caucus held on Wednesday to reconsider the rejection of the Treaty, they decided upon opposing certain obnoxious clauses, and voting for the Treaty when these were stricken out. The article which meets with their especial reprehension is the sixteenth, which reads as follows:

"The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of person and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the requisite force for that purpose; but upon failure to do this from any cause whatever, the Government of the United States may, with the consent or at the request of the Government of Nicaragua, or of the Minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent legally appointed local authorities, civil or military, employ such force for this, and *for no other purpose*; and when, in the opinion of the Government of Nicaragua, the necessity ceases, *such force shall be immediately withdrawn.*"

"In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen or imminent danger to the lives or property of citizens of the United States, the *forces of said Republic are authorized to act for their protection, without such consent having been previously obtained.*"

The most objectionable passage here is, it appears, the last paragraph, which permits the employment of the United States forces in certain "exceptional cases," without the consent of Nicaragua. Unless this is modified, the Republicans will not, it is said, lend the treaty any support whatever.

We should like to know, if Nicaragua agrees that in certain cases foreign troops shall be permitted to occupy her territory, what gives anybody else the right to feel aggrieved by it—or what gives the Republican Party the right to conclude that they know better what is for her good than she does herself, and to take charge of her interests in a manner opposed to her expressed wishes? There is no more solemn way for a nation to express its will than by signing a treaty, and any stipulation the treaty contains includes everybody concerned. If the Republicans are of opinion that in admitting this clause into the treaty, Nicaragua displayed an incapacity to look after her own affairs, which has rendered it necessary for them to look after them for her, they cannot avoid the inference that she is incompetent to make any treaty whatever. If she is to be treated as an imbecile and *non compos* with regard to one clause, she must be so treated with regard to all, and the whole treaty must fall to the ground; and the United States, in negotiating with her, is guilty of a constructive fraud. In so far, in short, as the Republican opposition to the treaty is based on the theory that Nicaragua is incompetent to treat, and has been overreached, it must be directed against every clause in the instrument. If, on the other hand, it be acknowledged that she is competent to make her own agreements, an undertaking on the part of a political party in this country to decide to what things she shall give her consent, is a piece of meaningless impertinence.

If, however, the opposition be due, not to any doubts of the ability of the Nicaraguan Government to manage its own business, but—and we admit this is more probable—to doubts of the effect of armed interference in Central America upon our domestic affairs, it is still less defensible than ever. This clause of the treaty does not give the Executive of the United States a particle of power which it does not possess already. If the treaty were ratified to-morrow, and "the exceptional case" arose the day after, the President could not use a man or a ship under the treaty without the consent of Congress. It leaves him in precisely the same position with regard to the uses he may make of the Federal forces, that he holds now. The Senate would have just the same means of preventing him from landing troops in Nicaragua that it now has. The treaty, in short, does nothing except enable Congress to land forces in a foreign territory, for certain purposes and in certain contingencies, without the permission of the owners, and this, if we are not greatly mistaken, is a power which Congress possesses already. If we know anything of the Constitution of the United States, there is nothing in that instrument which forbids the Legislature from landing troops on any point of the coast, from this to Cape Horn, where, in its opinion, American interests require their presence. It will certainly be difficult to convince the public that powers derived from our own Constitution are not dangerous until confirmed by the Republic of Nicaragua.

New-York in Albany.

Our City affairs seem to be making decided progress of some sort in the State Legislature. Gov. Morgan has vetoed the bill regulating unlicensed places of amusement, on the ground that it will operate oppressively upon some of the weakest of them. He expresses a desire, however, for some legislation which shall prevent their being opened on Sunday. Probably a law framed so as to meet his views will be introduced.

Our Railroad bills were sent to a Committee yesterday, to be reported complete. Though not quite equivalent to their passage, this action indicates the strength and the disposition in the Assembly to pass them. We presume it would be quite useless to urge upon the members of that body the necessity of making some adequate provision for the management and supervision of these roads after they shall have been built. They are giving to a monopoly enormous powers which they know will be abused. They are enabling and in fact inviting them to trample upon public rights, and rob the poor to any extent, for the purpose of filling their own pockets. Legislation of this sort repudiates all pretence of being guided by public motives, and becomes confessedly a mere affair of plunder.

The new charter is pressed vigorously upon the Legislature, in the joint interest of Mayor Wood and the manipulators of the Republican Party. Its most conspicuous feature is that it puts the appointment of nearly every subordinate City officer, with the designation of his salary, into the hands of the Mayor or Comptroller. An Albany correspondent denounces it with great vehemence. In some particulars we are inclined to regard it as an improvement upon our present system; but it is too clearly framed in a party and personal interest to be acceptable to the great body of our people. It is clear that we are to have a new City Government with every change of party ascendancy in Albany. No attention whatever is paid by the Legislature to the permanent wants and necessities of the City;—they aim only to build up this party and put down that,—to enrich this man and his friends, and to seize as much of the public money as possible.

Worth Thinking About.

It is quite allowable to learn wisdom from an enemy. Thus far an old maxim warrants us in going. Experience shows that we may sometimes safely go further,—and that very frequently our enemies are the very best persons to whom we can go for instruction. Their plans and purposes may be so well defined and so abhorrent to our own, that, if we can only ascertain their real views—the direction of their efforts—we shall be perfectly safe in going exactly the other way. Wendell Phillips is an "enemy" of precisely this stamp. The object he has nearest his heart is the destruction of the American Union. He is devoting all his energies to the accomplishment of this purpose. He is a man of great ability,—accustomed to study the tendencies of public sentiment, and sagacious in his estimate of political and moral influences. He knows very well what condition of public affairs is best adapted to the advance of his object.

On Tuesday night, in the course of his speech in favor of dissolving the Union, he spoke as follows with reference to the coming election:

"I would like to vote. I would like to add my quota to the civil influence of my country directly. Show me how I can without jeopardizing my self-respect—without swearing an oath which you know I would not and ought not to mean to keep—and I will vote for Wm. H. Seward for President to-morrow. And yet *I would rather see a Democratic President.* [Loud laughter.] And I will tell you why. If there is a Republican President elected in 1860 you will all be looking to the Administration. You will all be waiting to see what law can do—what Liberty fettered can do against Slavery unbound. *Agitation will be lulled.* Everything like free and unfettered action will cease. We shall wait. But let Douglas or any other Democrat be elected, and every man in the Free States will arm himself for the struggle with the Slave power. *Insurrection will break out upon the mountains—an insurrection of thought in the pulpits—and we shall make greater Anti-Slavery progress in four years than we should do in forty years under such a programme as Wm. H. Seward's speech of the last month.*"

If Mr. Phillips can infuse this belief into the public mind generally, he will do a great deal towards securing Mr. Seward's election. The great mass of our people do not in the least share his dread of the lulling of agitation: it is precisely what they desire. They would be very glad to see a cessation of this eternal "insurrection of thought" upon which Mr. P. relies for Anti-Slavery progress. Mr. Seward's declaration of devotion to the Union has quite disgusted Mr. Phillips, as it has all the most ultra of the Abolition zealots of the day,—and their dominant apprehension now is that, in the event of his election, he would by no means carry out the programme which they have marked out for him, while his accession would naturally incline the great mass of the Northern opponents of Slavery to suspend their agitation of the subject.

Our own impression is that the more sagacious and ultra Abolitionists of the country will concur fully in this view of the case, and labor, practically and zealously, for the election of a Democratic President. They will take the same view of the subject as the Anti-Slavery supporters of J. G. Birney did when they ran him in 1844, and thus defeated Henry Clay and secured the election of Mr. Polk. Their argument then was that Mr. Clay's election would only postpone the annexation of Texas,—while it would deprive the Anti-Slavery Party of its main object of assault, and thus, by restoring quiet, prevent its growth. The event has justified the wisdom of these calculations. The election of Mr. Polk, the annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, were really the most fortunate incidents possible for the Anti-Slavery Party. They prepared the way for the Wilmot Proviso quarrel of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas war, and all the other controversies which have contributed so powerfully to the growth and influence of the Anti-Slavery element. If Mr. Clay had been elected at that time, we should probably have escaped much of the agitation and turmoil in which the country has been since involved. The Abolitionists know very well that their first necessity is to have somebody to attack,—and they will scarcely throw away the advantage of having so excellent an enemy as a Democratic Administration, without pledges of greater positive benefits to themselves than Mr. Seward seems inclined to give them.

Annexation in Europe and in India.

The English Press, which has had so much to say in denunciation of the ambition displayed by Napoleon III. in his demand for the annexation of Savoy to France, has passed over without a word the renewal in India of that systematic annexation which played so serious a part in bringing on the fearful revolt of 1857. The State of Hindur, known to British diplomacy as "one of the independent hill States about Simla," has just been seized by the British Government, and annexed to the British dominions in the Punjaub. During the formidable war with the Ghoorkas, the Rajah of Hindur was a faithful ally to the British; and as he has died leaving only three "illegitimate" sons, the British authorities have felt compelled through respect for his memory to overlook these most improper representatives of his blood, and having declared the Rajah childless, they have constituted themselves his heirs. It does not appear that the people of Hindur have been consulted in the matter at all, as Napoleon proposes that the people of Savoy shall be; for although Lord Brougham and other excellent persons in the British Parliament never weary of scarifying the Supreme Court of the United States for the doctrine imputed to it, that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," it is an acknowledged principle of British policy in India to allow the Hindoos no rights at all which may even seem to be inconsistent with the administration of British India.

Oddly enough, six months have not elapsed since the Queen of Great Britain raised to the peerage a gentleman who enjoys vast estates in the south of England, in virtue of bearing precisely the same relationship to a deceased English Earl which the disinherited three sons of the Rajah of Hindur bear to their father. The Norman founder of the actual English monarchy was in no better plight; but precisely as that in a Bonaparte is the insatiable lust of power, which in a Clive or a Dalhousie is merely the noble instinct of patriotic enterprise; and as that in the American is a ferocious spirit of caste, which in the Englishman is but a just observance of the natural superiorities of race—so we presume that the cause of good morals, while it demands that the unlawful offspring of a British noble should be suffered to redeem themselves from the stain inflicted upon them by their parents, also requires that the sins of the Hindoo baron should be visited, not upon his children only, but upon his whole family and kindred and race.

Cotton Politically Considered.

The crack of John Brown's rifle at Harper's Ferry has found an echo in the gravest financial circles of Great Britain. At the mere suggestion of Disunion in America, with all its train of national and sectional calamities, the political economists of England have been suddenly roused to look fully in the face the actual condition of their commercial relations with this country; and all citizens of the Southern States who are not utterly incapable of looking before as well as after, and weighing the chances of the future in the light of the lessons of the past, will do well to consider betimes the bearings and tendencies of the great and organized movement which is now going on in England for the development of the production of cotton.

The "Cotton-Supply Association" of Manchester finds itself already recognized as a positive national necessity, and nothing human can be more certain than that the whole energy and power of the British Government will be enlisted, within a very few years, in support of the objects of this mercantile body. A moment's consideration will show that this must be so. As the Duke of Argyle, in alluding to this subject in the House of Lords, rather forcibly put it, England, in her actual reliance upon America for the raw material of her cotton manufactures, is simply "sleeping on a volcano." She has permitted a population of nearly two millions of souls, or one-fourteenth of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, to become almost absolutely dependent, for their occupation and means of daily maintenance, upon the continued industry and prosperity of a single foreign country. Her cotton manufacturers, in short, live upon America as the Irish, before the great famine, lived upon the potato. The horrors of 1847 startled the world into a sense of the economical madness there is in staking the very existence of a whole people upon one solitary staple; and England has not forgotten the lesson, to which our Southern brethren apparently have never so much as thought of paying the slightest attention.

The language of some of the most considerable organs of English opinion upon this subject would be thought insulting and extravagant were it used by a foreign Press. The London *Saturday Review*, for instance, speaks of England as "absolutely at the mercy of the political chances or caprices of America;" and the *Spectator* describes the capitalists of England as living tranquilly in a "house which is already on fire." Yet these phrases do, in truth, hardly overstate the extent to which the material interests, and, with the material interests, the political fortunes, of England have during the last forty years become involved in the agricultural well-being of the Southern United States. In 1858 the cotton manufacture of the United Kingdom employed 28,010,727 spindles, busy in 2,210 establishments, and turned by 97,132 engine, representing an addition of productive force to the wealth of the empire equal to that of 1,500,000 men.

The work-people actually engaged in this industry amounted to 379,213. When to these we add the enormous number of individuals dependent upon these work-people, together with those interested in the maritime, mercantile and transportation services, which are kept in motion by the results of their labor, we reach an aggregate of which it is not easily possible to over-estimate the importance in the social economy of the United Kingdom. To derange, even for a single month, the vast machinery upon which this mass of human lives is borne steadily forward, would be to inflict upon Great Britain a blow more severe than any that was ever struck at it in war by the most powerful and the most hostile of its foreign foes. The misery, the discontent, the despair that would follow upon such a crisis, would test the vitality of the nation to its very core. We have little doubt that England would bear the test, as she has born so many bitter tests before; for the strength of the "inviolate isle" lies far deeper than the roots of her merely commercial prosperity, in the firm and stubborn texture of the race itself. So vast and varied are the resources which any realm supplies to a really vigorous people, that England would hardly perish even in a cotton chaos. But the extremity of the trials to which such a chaos would subject her, may well appal her statesmen even in the contemplation, and rouse them to action as sharply as the vision of a new Armada off Plymouth Hoe, or a new gathering of legions on the heights of Boulogne. Had the questions of Slavery and Disunion never been mooted in this country, it would still be the duty of Englishmen to spare no pains in extending the area from which the supplies which have become so essential to England's active life are to be drawn. The potato-blight and the vine-disease are not less to be considered than John Brown and the clamors of South Carolina.

But John Brown and the clamors of South Carolina have given point and pungency to the perils of England's position; and it is to them that the vivid interest now taken in the question of "Cotton supply" in England must be mainly attributed.

There is scarcely a tropical region in the globe in which the agents of English capitalists, or of the Government, are not at this moment busily investigating or earnestly developing the cotton-growing capacities of the soil. Brazil, which, in the early part of the century, was a close and often a successful rival of America in the cotton trade, but which had gradually fallen back in the competition, is now advancing again,—her export to England increasing by sixty thousand bales between the years 1854 and 1858.

In Brazil, as in India, the difficulty of drawing supplies from the interior of the country has hitherto limited the development of this export; but in both countries English capital is now at work removing this obstacle. The British subscription to railways in Brazil, amounted in 1859 to $70,000,000, and to railways in India to $90,000,000.

In Egypt, in the Antilles, even in Cuba, the same indefatigable energy is at work with more or less promise of success. But it is in Africa that the most serious rival of the Southern States threatens, with a not unpoetic justice, to appear. Two years ago, in July 1858, Lord Palmerston publicly stated his belief in the House of Commons, that within a few years the West Coast of Africa would furnish a cotton export only second to that of America. The single district of Sierra Leone has increased its export of cotton to England 900 per cent. in the six years, 1852–'58,—an increase far greater than was reached in the six years which followed the first exportation of cotton from the United States to England in 1784–'90. Dr. Livingstone's explorations in these regions are daily confirming the already well-established conviction of practical men, that Africa is the natural home of the cotton-plant, which there attains its finest development in every point of view, the quality of the fibre included. And our Southern friends, who are so fond of seeing Providential wisdom in the adaptation of negroes to hoe-handles, will doubtless recognize the beauty of that ordinance which has planted the natural cotton-grower in such abundance by the side of the natural cotton.

They cannot give the subject too early or too serious attention. If cotton importation has become an essential of her prosperity to Great Britain, cotton exportation has become the condition almost of existence to the Slave States of America. They have no such reserve of power to fall back upon as England has, in the case of any interference with the existing course of commerce in their great staple. Their rude and primitive population, thrown off its ordinary balance by the calamities which even a vigorous and sustained competition would bring upon the cotton-planters of the South, would shake the State with convulsions, in comparison with which all that history records of national disaster since the downfall of Rome, would show but as the landslip to the earthquake.

No More Tax on Light.

The English people are much engrossed in discussing the effect which the new French treaty and Mr. Gladstone's budget will have on English manufactures and commerce. The former reduces the duties on a long list of British manufactured goods. These duties have hitherto been so high as to amount almost to prohibition, and this reduction will naturally stimulate powerfully commerce in the class of articles specified. As an offset to this, England reduces the duties on wine and brandy, &c., and various speculations are offered upon the effect that will be produced by allowing French light wines to invade the domains of port and sherry and good old English ale. These things, of course, are treated financially, for their value is estimated in pounds, shillings and pence.

But there is one little item in Mr. Gladstone's budget, viz.: the abolition of duty on paper, the effect of which neither he nor any other English statesman can estimate in figures, and yet it doubtless will be more widespread and lasting than that of all the others put together. The advantage to the manufacturer is clear and appreciable, but its influence goes beyond the product of the mill—it reaches the product of the brain. It is a tax taken from thought, knowledge, information. It is not merely cheap paper that England is to have, but cheap books, cheap literature, cheap periodicals, and, more than all, cheap newspapers. This general diffusion of knowledge is not an item to be defined by statistics, for its effects are felt in every department of life, and in the end reach the Government itself.

However men may differ on the question whether a literature cheap in price will not soon become cheap in character also, there can be but one opinion as to the influence and power which a diffusion of knowledge among all classes will exert. The effect of the abolition of duty on paper will, doubtless, be more immediately seen in the expansion of the cheap newspaper press throughout the country. Newspapers now are sold remarkably low, considering the heavy tax the proprietors are compelled to pay on the mere material; but it must be remembered that an English paper, furnished at a penny (two cents,) reaches only about the same class that our dailies would if they were all four cents. The price of labor, the expense of living, and, consequently, economical habits, make the expenditure of twelve cents a week there equivalent to twenty-four cents here by the same class. The wants of the people of England, therefore, require the establishment of one cent papers. Their success or influence here furnishes no criterion for the English. Among them there will be a great demand for papers of this price, and the abolition of duty on paper will make a supply practicable. Nor is this all—good papers will not only be vastly multiplied, but those already in successful existence will be compelled to make great improvements to keep down competition. The duty on paper is now three halfpennies per pound, which, on a daily paper which consumes five hundred thousand pounds a year, or ten thousand a week, of such as is ordinarily used, amounts to upwards of $15,000 per annum.

It does not require a very vivid imagination to conceive that the removal of this heavy pressure on newspaper enterprise would have a wonderful effect in stimulating it to greater activity. We have been called a newspaper-reading people. The English now bid fair to become our rivals in this respect also. Here, where transmission is so rapid and cheap, the Press overlays the country like a great system of nerves, the chief centre of which is the centre of trade and commerce. Hence the influence it exerts is felt in every part at almost the same moment. Let its power be the same in England, and in time it will work changes that Mr. Gladstone little dreams of at present. The repeal of the window-tax was hailed with general joy by the working people of England, as it well might be. "No more tax on light!" they exclaimed. But the abolition of duty on paper will open other windows than those of the outward dwelling—the windows of the soul—the intellect—and shed a more cheerful light over the floor of the laboring man than that even which the bright sun now diffuses.

Austria Crossing the Atlantic.—The House of Hapsburg, which already owes so much more to Venus than to Mars, seems to be invoking the Goddess of Beauty to provide it with a refuge in the New World, against the possible whims of Fate and the tides of revolution in the older hemisphere. The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, now on a visit at the Court of the Emperor of Brazil, is reported to be negotiating a marriage between the eldest daughter of that sovereign and his own brother, the Archduke Louis Victor. The persons principally concerned in this momentous piece of matrimonial diplomacy are hardly old enough to interfere with any arrangements that may be made for their "settlement in life," the Archduke Louis being barely eighteen, and his intended bride, the Princess Isabella, not quite fourteen years of age. As the Emperor, Don Pedro, has no sons, this young lady stands in the direct line of succession to the Brazilian throne; and should the projected match be carried out, it is quite within the range of probabilities that the family of the Hapsburgs, like the family of Braganza before them, may be indebted to an American Emperor for the "comforts of a home." We cannot congratulate our friends of the Southern Empire on the chance of such a result.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Opening Day of the Milliners and Modistes.

It required an exceedingly vivid imagination to regard yesterday as the opening day for anything belonging to *Spring*. A snow-storm which would have done honor to mid-Winter howled through the streets, and was endurable only from the contrast which it presented to the dust-simoom of the day before. But Fashion delights to vindicate her supremacy over the elements, and selects for the display of her novelties precisely those seasons of the year which are most likely to subject her votaries to the severest test. Last year "Opening Day" was signalized by a drenching deluge—which, however, scarcely damped the ardor of that large class of the lovelier portion of the community, who are as eager to catch the earliest glimpse of the coming fashions as ever an Eastern Parsee was to hail the beams of the rising sun.

Yesterday, however, the trial was somewhat more severe, and the attendance at the many establishments whose vernal beauties were for the first time unfolded to the gaze, was comparatively small. Still there were hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of ladies present at the grand and imposing ceremonies of Opening Day,—paying homage to Fashion, and eagerly informing themselves as to the special novelties by which it proposes just now to disturb the public peace. And after all, it must be remembered that Fashion and civilization go hand in hand. The greatest nations of the earth are those which are confessedly the best dressed. People who are stationary in their costume are stationary in everything, and in ignorant and degraded nations the fashions have been at a stand-still since the Flood. The Fejee Islanders never change their fashions. Paris and New-York change twice a year! Give Fashion its due, then. It promotes trade, commerce, and manufactures. The mutations and necessities of fashion support one-half the population of the world, and the ever-varying changes of costume are not to be looked upon as mere folly—they are proofs of the mental activity of a great people.

The female mind is just now most profoundly agitated upon the bonnet question. Fashion produces this season a very pretty and most sensible looking covering for the head, in lieu of the useless little things which have been heretofore in vogue, and says, "This is my choice; you must wear it;" whereupon some ladies are delighted, and some others are ready to weep. They regard the new bonnets more in anger than in sorrow; but time will soothe them into compliance with the general fashion, and all will be well.

As to the fashions of the *modistes*, there is not so much noise in that quarter. In the dressmaking rooms all is smiling and peaceful serenity over the flounced robes, which are the feature in Spring silks. The plain skirt and the flounced skirt will be worn, but the flounces have the largest choice. The corsage for this season will be round—points being exclusively confined to evening dresses. A very pretty sleeve, which is entirely new and very stylish, is the "leaf sleeve;" it is very wide, and the bottom is curved to represent the curving in the oak leaf. The cape is the same, and both are ornamented with a puffed silk trimming edged with narrow black lace. It is gathered in large box pleats into the arm and forms a very pretty sleeve. The corsage which accompanied this sleeve was made half high, with a broad collar of the silk turned back and trimmed to match the sleeve. This is a novel pattern, but the favorite mode for home and promenade is the high-necked, round corsage. There are a variety of pretty new sleeves, the capuchins and the half-coat sleeve being among the prettiest. Some *modistes* tried to introduce the narrow-gored skirt and tight-fitting sleeve this season, but the effort, happily for taste and beauty, failed. For promenade manties, the Empress corsayne and the Patti shawl seem to be the favorites. The Patti shawl is made of rich black silk, a flowing pattern, having a double point behind; they are variously trimmed. Flounces will be so much worn this season that a shawl of this kind will be needed; it is not large, and sets out prettily, giving full scope to the dress. For promenade, the favorite colors this season will be chaste tints—silver gray, drab, mode and other quiet colors. The chinés are particularly gray. For evening toilet, light-colored chinés and crepes de Paris will be the favorite material; corsage cut low and pointed. Illusion bands and capes will be much worn.

At Lord & Taylor's, No. 461 Broadway, yesterday they exposed some beautiful silks in large leaf patterns, on grounds of all colors; one, a rich violet tint, having a blended blue and gray leaf, was novel and charming. They have at this store some beautifully-trimmed specimens of the Patti shawl and other new Spring mantles.

Arnold & Constable's establishment in Canal-street, at corner of Mercer, was rich in the splendid new silks of the season. The chinés sparkled here in every variety of color and pattern. They had also a grand assortment of handsome new organdies. The organdies for the coming Summer are gorgeous in bright colors, and are large in pattern.

At George A. Hearne's, No. 425 Broadway, the display of rich promenade silks, evening robes and new Paris mantillas was brilliant. The organdies and grenadine robes at this house are very beautiful.

At W. Lockwood's, No. 551 Broadway, they made an opening of various beautiful things, which will gratify the eyes of pretty widows. Second-mourning silks, of modest gray, or delicate pearl, and soft violet, may be seen here in a variety of patterns. A pretty Summer texture, one that will be much worn, is the pineapple balzoine. Lockwood has some pretty patterns.

Lambert, Broadway, corner of Worth-street, shone resplendent in Spring silks: One, a sparkling chiné, was a pale blue and white ground, having clusters of soft pink moss roses shaded in mossy green leaves of a velvet softness. They have here some new organdies. They come in patterns of nineteen yards with double pipe—the upper one in neat stripes, and terminating in a flounced trimming; the lower one having four small flounces. These are in gray, as well as modest colors.

Wilkes & Moynan, No. 691 Broadway, made an opening of handsome chintz and foulard silks. Light colored taffetas—favorite carriage robes—are here in great variety. Brilliant organdies, French muslins and Paris dresses line their counters.

At G. M. Bodine's they displayed a rich assortment of handsome silks just received from Europe. Traveling dress goods of superior kind the ladies may find here, and silks at all prices. Their new silks are in rich chintz colors, and are very elegant.

Beekman & Co., No. 478 Broadway, opened a rich stock of embroideries—breakfast sets of new designs, together with a lot of new Spring mantles. Plain black silk mantles will be extensively worn this season. They are made long and are full and flowing. The gored mantle is a pretty pattern. It is plaited in large folds in the back to the depth of the waist, where it is allowed to flow over the skirt, reaching nearly to the feet. The front is plain and it is open at the side, admitting the arm to pass through. It has a rich trimming of heavy cord and tassels. Beekman has some pretty mantles.

Chas. G. Hook, and Macy, of Sixth-avenue, opened their large lots of embroideries, ribbons, and lace sets, to the delighted eyes of the ladies in that region.

But the bonnets—the bonnets are the things which, of all others, are attracting the attention of the ladies. The Spring bonnets resemble in shape the cottage bonnet, worn years ago, only that the front does not set quite so close to the face. The new bonnets are decidedly pretty, and if not carried to an ugly extreme in size, will be pronounced the prettiest worn in a long time. The last year's fashion ran off at the back of the head—this year it threatens to run quite over the eyes. The front projects nicely over the top of the head, yet stands out sufficiently from the face to enable a lady to dress her hair as she may like. The cap, or soft crown, seems to be a great favorite, but plain ones are much worn. Rich flowers and illusion will be largely used in trimming.

At Madame Harris & Son's, Broadway, they opened yesterday some splendid French bonnets. One, a rich open straw—the Sultana—had a trimming of blonde and cerise velvet so artistically intermingled that it was quite indescribable, but charming. Another, of French chip—with a trimming of broad and very rich chiné ribbons, white ground, ornamented with violet tulips, and a delicate bouquet of violet tulips, to match the ribbons, placed on the side of this pretty bonnet—made up as chaste and simple a head covering as one could find. The bonnets at Harris' are not extreme in shape and are very stylish.

At Mathilde's, Broadway, a pretty bonnet of violet quilted silk, having a tuft of white and pink moss and roses, covered with white illusion, attracted many eyes. They have here some very richly trimmed bonnets.

Madame Rallings, Canal-street, had prepared for her customers a goodly array of pretty Spring bonnets. Some very handsomely trimmed stands were to be seen here; one, having a soft crown of green silk, with bonnets of the same covered with illusion crossing the front, was of a style which will be much used for traveling bonnets.

Mrs. Davidson, Bleecker-street, opened several cases of brilliant bonnets to the inspection of ladies, some of the prettiest silk bonnets to be seen. The shape of these bonnets was not so large as some at other rooms, and some ladies seemed to like them for this reason.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Speeches of Senators Hale and Wigfall.

ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 22.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

The excitement produced by the Mexican news rather increases than otherwise. Government dispatches are due by to-morrow's mails, when the Cabinet will be convened to consider the subject. Quite a difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of Capt. TURNER's course. One of the most distinguished Commodores in the Navy condemns the firing of shot by the *Saratoga*, instead of blank cartridge, as is usual. Another Commodore of equal reputation defends the act, under the circumstances. The President is perfectly satisfied with the attack made on the steamers, but expresses a doubt as to the propriety of seizing them. He fears lest MIRAMON, exasperated at the summary disposal of his newly-purchased Navy, will wreak his vengeance upon unprotected American citizens within reach of his power, and has requested a gentleman, now here, but long a resident in Mexico, to hold himself ready to leave at a moment's warning for that country, as his services might be needed by the Government.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The Judiciary Committee have determined to act as a grand jury in investigating the charges against Judge WATROUS, and hear no argument. Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, opposed the investigation. The Committee think their business is to make only an *ex parte* examination, and if probable cause be found, report in favor of impeachment. The trial should take place before the Senate, and not before the Committee. The friends of Judge WATROUS say he will not appear before the Committee, but will prepare to carry the war into Africa, when the case comes before the Senate. Men in high positions, they say, will be called as witnesses, whose faces will burn with shame when they least expect it. We have this prospect ahead for rich developements.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Much dissatisfaction is being expressed at the proposed Naval Pay bill, as it increases only the pay of those who perform no service. Adjutant Gen. COOPER has issued general orders relative to the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Army and Militia officers, appointed on the 5th of October, 1858. Company C, of the First Artillery, Capt. RICKETTS, is ordered to take up the line of March from Fort Brown for Fort Monroe, on the 1st of April. Lieuts. HENRY ERBEN and WM. L. BRADFORD have been ordered to the United States store ship *Supply*.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now issuing free tickets to the editors of the country desiring to join in the grand Editorial excursion to Baltimore and Washington.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Senator HALE's substitute for Dr. GWIN's Overland Mail bill provides for a tri-weekly mail for one year from St. Louis *viâ* St. Joseph to San Francisco, Cal., through in twenty days' time, and for daily service for five years thereafter, the entire mail to be transported also tri-weekly from New-Orleans *viâ* El Paso in twenty days to San Francisco—discontinuing that portion of BUTTERFIELD's contract east of El Paso, and giving him one hundred thousand dollars damages. It also provides for a weekly mail from St. Paul to Oregon. The total cost of the three routes will be a million and a half of dollars. This bill, it is said, will meet the views of the House. The Senate's Post-Office Committee is in session this evening, at the residence of Dr. GWIN, discussing Mr. HALE's substitute over a good dinner. BUTTERFIELD's men are here in full force, protecting their interests. No bill can pass that does not require the whole mail to be transported. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

THE NICARAGUAN AND MEXICAN TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 22.

It is now understood that the Nicaragua treaty will be ratified in its original form and returned to Nicaragua, whose Government, it is believed, will overlook the delay, and accept the ratification out of courtesy.

A more dignified course will probably be pursued relative to the Mexican treaty. It would have been brought up under highly favorable auspices this week but for the absence of several prominent Senators, who are in New-England instructing the people in that quarter upon a subject of which so little is known and said, viz.: the negro. Objections to this treaty are rapidly vanishing. It is becoming evident that all parties must rally to the McLane treaty as the sheet anchor of hope and safety to our common country. The Mexican question, left in its present unsettled state, gives the disunion element power to break up any administration, whether Republican or Democratic, at no distant day. Delay has already brought serious troubles, and unless there is instant action it may prove fatal.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 22.

Consul-General HARRIS, writing from Yeddo to the Secretary of State, says that American affairs there are in an unsatisfactory condition. The Japanese evade the faithful observation of the most important of the treaty stipulations, or meet them with a passive resistance. He adds, he is unwearied in his efforts to convince the Government of the dangerous course it is pursuing, and until its eyes are opened to the perils it incurs by its present course, no change for the better can be looked for. The documents sent to the Senate to-day, mention the fact that Lord ELGIN has requested the Japanese to send an Ambassador direct to England, but they evaded the application, giving this country the preference. Orders were sent out by the Secretary of the Navy to land the Embassy to this country at New-York, but our Consul General urges that they be brought directly to Washington. They will be entertained at the public expense. The high dignitaries and servants number seventy-three.

Messrs. HOARD, CASE, BURNHAM, BONHAM, and DIMMOCK, were announced, to-day, in the House, as the Select Committee on Mr. HOWARD's resolution directing an examination into the charges made in debate, in December last, by Messrs. HASKIN, ADRAIN, and HICKMAN, against the President, of seeking improperly to influence their official action on the Lecompton bill. Mr. BONHAM asked, and was excused from serving on the Committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, have decided to report on the inexpediency of reporting a general bankrupt bill at present.

A resolution was reported by the House Committee on Elections, to-day, against allowing Mr. COOPER, Democrat, whose seat is contested by Mr. HOWARD, further time to take testimony in the case. The resolution was opposed by all the Democrats and Southern Oppositionists present, except Messrs. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, and DAVIS and HARRIS, of Maryland.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 22.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the expulsion of a naturalized citizen of the United States from Prussia in 1857, which was adopted.

The bill to establish mail routes in Kansas was passed.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill in relation to undelivered letters. It provides that persons, by indorsing their names on letters sent, can have them returned free of additional charge when undelivered. The bill was passed.

Mr. LOAMAS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

A large portion of the morning hour was occupied with the consideration of the local bill relating to the authorizing the Corporation of Washington to contract a debt of $220,000, wherewith to build a new market house.

A number of bills were presented for reference.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the prosecution of the work on the Capitol. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back to the House the Homestead bill, with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting the Senate bill on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) the bill for constructing the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph was taken up, in order that certain amendments might be introduced and printed. Agreed to; and the bill and amendments ordered to be printed.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the House Homestead bill.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) explained the amendment offered by him. He was opposed to the policy of giving away the public lands, but as a majority of both Houses seemed in favor of it, he wished to do away with some objections to the bill. The bill required a man to work five years continuously on the land in order to get a title. A man might find the place unhealthy and want to go away. If he did so under the existing law he would lose the labor he had applied. Therefore, he proposed to give the title at once, and the party could remain or sell out at pleasure. He said, further, that there were many citizens who could not avail themselves of the benefits of the bill. He therefore proposed to give every man in the United States, who came under the provisions of the bill, a warrant for 160 acres, and he could occupy or sell out his title as he pleased. He argued at some length in support of the justice and propriety of the propositions. He looked upon the Homestead bill as an attempt to legislate upon the subject of labor. His amendment had the great virtue of equality, as it proposed to make an equal division of the public land among all citizens.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio (Dem.,) said he would show that it had been the fixed policy of the Government ever since it acquired territory to give away the public lands. The Homestead bill inaugurated no new policy; land had been granted in Louisiana, New-Mexico, Oregon, &c.

Mr. CLINGMAN said he would not go into an extended debate now.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the House Homestead bill.

Mr. HALE said there were one or two suggestions of the Senator from North Carolina which he was glad to hear. He appeals to us from New-England, and asks how we can justify our action? Why, Sir, I never had the slightest difficulty in justifying any vote I ever gave since I was a member of the Senate, and if my people should call them in question, I think I can justify them. And if there is anything for which I can vote, and which I think I can justify to my people by the soundest principles of justice and philosophy, it is a vote in favor of this Homestead bill. My experience in this Government has long ago told me, and satisfied me, that not one of the old States can ever derive any direct benefit from the public lands. We have tried it in every possible way. We tried to get a grant to aid agricultural colleges, but we found a dead majority against us. An appeal was made to the heart of this Government by one of the greatest philanthropists that ever lived, Miss DIX, who came here and appealed to the heart of the Government, and asked them, out of the great abundance of their land, to give but a pittance to the greatest philanthropic scheme the age has witnessed—to wit: something for the indigent insane. That appeal was listened to by Congress, but was met by an Executive veto. Every possible means suggested, by which the old States could get any benefit, has utterly failed, and in a great measure from the votes of the party with which the Senator from North Carolina is connected and acts. Let me say one word about something to which reference was made—I mean those associations of journeymen laborers, which began with the shoemakers, and by which they have struck, and the strike has become very general. I hope, Sir, it will continue to do so. My sympathies are with them, and I hope they will combine and confederate until the highest possible amount consistent with the prosperity of the whole community may be given to the hands of those who toil. And I thank God that in His good providence he has given us such a system of labor in those States, under which the laborer when he feels he is not amply compensated, may strike without finding himself subject to the penalties imposed upon insurrection. I am glad of these strikes; I glory in them, and hope they will continue, and I hope the day may be far distant when those laborers who feel themselves aggrieved will fail to organize and to demand what in their judgment seems to be right. And let me tell Senators, what may be information to them, this principle is too deeply seated and the people too intelligent for it to be turned into any political channel. I live in one of the largest manufacturing towns in New-Hampshire, where the shoemakers pay to their journeymen some twenty thousand dollars per month. Well, Sir, they organized a strike there, and some of the foul birds of the party thought that this strike could be turned into political effect, and they came to my city in the Saturday night before the election on Tuesday, and they undertook to make the whole of the strikers vote for what they called "the" Democratic Party. They called the strikers together, and counseled them to turn their votes and support the Democratic Party, for it was the great friend of the laborer and protector of the oppressed, and would not allow them to suffer any of the wrongs they now bore. They were heard patiently. They had the last word, and I will tell you what the result was. Twelve months ago the Democrats cast there 615 votes, and this year, after this attempt to turn the strikers, that party cast 615 votes, exactly, to a unit, what they threw last year. Now, Sir, if it should be my good fortune to address these people when I get home—and it probably will be, as I generally talk to my neighbors—I shall tell them that I voted for this measure of free homes—this giving away of the land to those who could take them; and I would justify it in this manner: I would say, We in New-England have a small territory, a sterile soil, and a severe climate; but against all this we have contended, and have sent out, from the beginning of our history, our young men to people the West, carrying with them the principles of Civilization, Liberty, Religion and Science; and the return which they make to us is the planting of these institutions in their own land, and making widespread and broadcast these great principles of Liberty, Humanity, Righteousness and Justice, upon which the permanent foundations of national prosperity must forever be reared,—would appeal to my fellow-citizens, and ask them if they regretted what they had done in the past? I would say, I look around in Michigan, Iowa, and other new States, and they are sending back the sons of New-Hampshire to represent these principles in the National Government. We never expect to be a great State, or a powerful State, but we always mean to be true, just, patriotic and liberal. I would say to these men, if your walks of labor are so crowded you cannot prosperously remain, then help me give away these lands in the Great West; throw open this valley as it lies, waiting for the footsteps of civilization and the hand of industry. You will thus build up new markets to which the products of your industry may be carried. I could appeal to them, even on the low principle of selfishness to give away these lands, and open them to the culture of civilization, and thus make new and increased markets for the products of their labor. But, Sir, this measure has a higher and broader aspect, and to that I invoke the attention of the Senate, and shall, perhaps, hereafter invoke the attention of the country. The principle involved in this bill is one which has divided the friends of free principles and of aristocracy in all past time. It was the bone of contention which divided the Republic of Rome for six hundred years, and the friends of this measure were denounced by the aristocracy of Rome as agrarians; but this agrarianism was not put down until the liberty of the country went down with it. True Democracy makes a poor show in history, because generally the pen of history has been held by aristocrats; and these agrarians who, for thousands of years, have been denounced, were in fact the only true friends of conservative popular liberty the Republic of Rome ever saw. All they ever contended for was a fair and equal distribution of the public lands. They claimed that the people furnished the sinews of war, and by their victories they achieved the conquest of the public land; and it was fair for them to enjoy a little of that which their valor had won. For that they were stigmatized as agrarians. But when the true meaning of that much-abused term is understood, there is no man that will not glory in being identified with the great agrarian party, the party of popular liberty and popular rights, that has been abused by the usurpation of aristocracy. It is that feeling to-day which demands that the masses of this country shall have the right to take possession of the public domain, and convert it to civilization—to convert the wilderness into the abode of industry, labor and prosperity. That is the real principle of this great measure we are contending for, and we are contending upon the same ground on which the Republicans of Rome contended through all their history. I desire to be no better known to my own time, or to posterity, if they ever care for so humble an individual, than to have my name ranked with that of those proscribed and abused agrarians, who contended so long for that great measure of equality and justice.

Mr. WADE advocated his motion to take up the House Homestead bill, which he showed to be more liberal in its provisions than the Senate bill. He explained the differences in the two bills, and said that under the Senate bill very little land that was worth anything could be taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) opposed the motion of Mr. WADE. He could not see why the Senate should abandon the bill which it had matured. The Senate bill was the special order, and its consideration should be proceeded with. He referred to Mr. HALE's remarks as insincere and demagogueical; he (HALE) wanted to hold on to the canaille of New-England by the cry of "Free homes for free men," being fearful that under the pressure of starvation they would desert him and his party. The Senator from New Hampshire had thanked God that these strikes had taken place, but he (JOHNSON) had never before heard God thanked on the other side of the Chamber, except in connection with the Slavery issue. He hoped the Senate would adhere to its own bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) was pained to see a party direction given to the consideration of this measure. It was a great measure for elevating the common man and extending civilization. He knew that the House bill could not pass this body, and the true friends of the Homestead principle should take that which they could get. In 1846, when it was introduced, it was not a party measure, and it passed the House by a two-thirds vote. It should be acted upon in the same spirit now, and kept out of the contentions of parties.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said he could not agree not to regard this as a party question. Involving, as it did, the power of the Government, it must give rise to a party issue. If this Government was eleemosynary in its character—if it was established to provide for the halt, blind, lame, deaf, &c.,—if it could give lands to the landless—why not niggers to the niggerless—it might reopen the African Slave-trade on missionary grounds, and bring negroes here to be converted. He always dealt with things plainly and practically. The proposition was to give homes to the homeless. Now, if we could give lands, why not give money? If they were to give lands, he should propose to give each man one hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and pay him mileage to come here; and if they were to give them these lands, he would propose to give them negroes to work them. He thought three would be enough—one woman, one man, and a child, with the prospect of a large increase. [Laughter.] Mr. WIGFALL then went into an examination of the powers of the Federal Government, and contended that, as the trustee of the Sovereign States, it had no right to vote away their lands. In the course of his remarks, he said: "It is nonsense to talk of a State committing treason—the thing was impossible." He owed allegiance to the State of Texas, which, conjointly with the other States, exercised the same portion of the sovereign power whenever she declared the Federal Government no longer her agent, then it would be his duty to return to his State, and if he should be captured fighting under the flag of the *Lone Star*, under the law of nations he could not be treated as a traitor.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, remarked that there were precedents for the policy proposed in the bill.

Mr. WIGFALL was sorry to hear any Democrat refer to precedents. If they are accepted, banks, tariffs, internal improvements, &c., could be justified. He then denounced the policy of New-England, which, by federal legislation, had got rich, and kept the other sections poor. He thought nothing better could occur than a dissolution of the Union. New-England would then beg the South to come back—her spindles would cease to turn, and her ships rot at the wharves—her sailors and operatives turned out to starve, would burn and steal. He also drew a picture of a mob of deceived and infuriated people, bearing on poles the heads of SEWARD and HALE. If these men only knew the South was in earnest they would keep quiet,—they were not the men to coin their heart's blood into drachmas. There is nothing for these men to understand but that the South is united. There is nothing for them to understand but what the Democrats have told the Northern people, that there is a possibility of the dissolution of this Union; then their lips will be sealed and their mouths will be quiet. That is true, and they know it. Yet they are going on, trying to suppose that this is a farce that we are playing. I tell them the day has passed when farces are played, and the play has reached that point when it will become a tragedy. I rise here to make no threats; but this people at the North have been misled, and those who mislead them don't believe we are in earnest. I should be recreant to my trust were I to stand here and say I did not believe, upon my conscience and upon my heart, that no Black Republican can ever be inaugurated President of the United States. And you call out your armies to force us, and if we don't go into Boston into Winter quarters before you get into Texas, then I am mistaken. You'll conquer us, will you? I don't know how you are going to conquer the South. I look around, and I see only one man on that side—the Senator from Ohio, Mr. PUGH—who has ever seen the flashing of a gun. On this side, there is the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS,) who has given his name to one of the arms used in our army. There is another, (pointing to Mr. LANE.) I see them everywhere. There is the Senator from Texas, (Mr. HEMPHILL.) He and I have fed on salt pork in Florida. We were there together fighting the Comanches the day the Declaration of Independence was made in Texas. I look on this side and see everywhere men who understand these things. But over on that side I see none. [Laughter.] You are going to conquer us, are ye? Blood is a very common fluid; it is worth very little, and if a man is killed it don't amount to much. It is a matter of small consequence to me, and so far as the masses are concerned, it is matter of very little consequence; and if I were to die to-day, it would be a question whether I cry for my wife, or she cries for me. [Laughter.] But in war, the military chest is the question. You are going to conquer us, are ye? Where are you going to get your money if the Union is dissolved? Your vessels are all in the carrying trade, and we can then put our cotton, rice and molasses on other vessels, who will carry them cheaper, and the Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. SIMMONS,) over there, I would like to know what he is going to do with his calico? Who is going to buy it? We won't. We can get it cheaper elsewhere. Your manufactories will be broken up, for where are you going to sell your goods?

Your only market is the South. You cannot sell to us, and you have no carrying trade except for us, and how are you going to make any money? How are you going to get any money under Custom-house taxation? Cotton is king and we can ship our own cotton. You will blockade us, will ye? Well, these naval officers would like to have a little pay now and then, if only to get grog with, and how are you going to pay them? You can't tax your people. They will be starving and have no money. But how shall we stand? We have our cotton, and Europe is obliged to have it. You may cram your granaries to bursting, but if we stop the supply of cotton one week, England would be starving. Queen VICTORIA's crown would not stand on her head one week if the supply of cotton was stopped; nor would her head stand on her shoulders. You would not carry our cotton! Wouldn't ye? Well, I expect it would travel under the Union Jack—and that is a pretty safe flag. Then we would be confederating with England. Before God, I would just as soon confederate with Old England as with New-England. They are our own blood. I am an Englishman. We are all Anglo-Saxons. We have happened to throw off the dominion of the Crown. We have confederated together for certain purposes, and you have broken the bargain; and then you come in here, and impiously bring in the Word of God to oppress us, and pretend the Union is divine in its origin, and you falsify history by pretending that this Union is cemented by the blood of our ancestors. Not a drop of blood was shed for the Union. No, Sir—it was for liberty. Our forefathers fought for seven long years, but they fought for Liberty; and when GEORGE III. recognized the independence of these thirteen different Colonies, they agreed together for common defence and general welfare. You falsify history when you come here and say our forefathers were fighting for the Union. The people of the South have been kept quiet for a time on the supposition that Gen. WASHINGTON, or Gen. JACKSON, or the Almighty, had at some time formed this Union, and old King GEORGE had come over here with some Hessians to break it up. That was the impression, and for seven long years they shed vast quantities of blood, and they whipped old GEORGE out. You say it was of Divine origin, and you have forced us to consider two questions: first, whether Slavery is a moral, social and political evil; and, in the next place, whether this Union was cemented by the blood of our ancestors, and whether it is treason to consider whether we are living under the best form of government. We have come back to the conclusion at the South, that we are living under the best form of government instituted by man. The States having the right to legislate on all subjects of domestic interest, and the Federal Government being the organ through which they arrange their foreign relations, it is the best government that ever existed. When I came here and saw this Capitol; went to the Navy-Yard and to the different Departments, and saw all the power and wealth, I reflected, and said Texas is a part of this. This is the agency through which she and the other Departments exercise their several powers. I see all this, and, as I said to my friend from Missouri, the other day, "It reminds me of a lens—as it is vulgarly called—a burning glass." It merely concentrates the rays. It is the great luminary of heaven, the bright eye of the universe that we have an admiration for. Thus, when I look at the power of this Government I feel no jealousy, but am proud of it. I have no terror of it, for this Government is a lens, through which the powers of the States are concentrated. I am no disunionist. I wish to God there thirty-three States might exist for all time. And if we could only teach these Republicans anything—if they could read, and understand, and comprehend anything—or if we could make them understand anything, there would be no difficulty. The ox knoweth his owner, the ass knoweth his master's crib. But the people will not understand. New-England will not consider. [Laughter.] New-England has always lived upon charity and always will. The Lord had macadamized New-England and put the stones on top of the soil, so that nothing can be raised, and they have to live off their neighbors now. The sea-gulls can live most anywhere, but it is impossible for them to live there. Every New-England man knows they cannot live out of this Union, yet they are not content to live with us. But they must be interfering impertinently with everybody else's concerns. It is the character of the people. [Laughter.] They left England in quest of liberty, and went over among the Dutch, who left them alone. But the Dutch would not let them interfere with anybody else, so they came to New-England. You dare not deny that. The Dutch would not let them persecute anybody, and persecution was the only happiness they knew; so they came to New-England, where they persecuted the Baptists and the witches, [laughter]—and since that time they have been propagandists. Do we trouble you? Do we publish pamphlets? Do we go to New-England and attempt to interfere with your institutions? You call us the Slave States, and yourselves the Free States. We could with propriety call you the Free-negro States, and ourselves the Free-white States. I should like to see one of you gentlemen come to Texas, and ask a white man to black his boots or curry his horse. He might get curried himself. Yet I can do that in the North, and you call that Freedom. No, Sir; we live in the Free States, where every white man, thank God! feels that he is the equal of every other white man; but you live in States where every negro feels that he is the equal of every white man, and every white man does not feel that he is the equal of every other that is so. You dare not deny it.

Mr. HALE—The extract the Senator is reading is one of the many libels uttered against agrarians from the time of CICERO to the present. If he will refer to LEILER, and other modern historians, he will find these old fallacies exploded.

Mr. WIGFALL—That's a personal affair between the Senator from New-Hampshire and CICERO. [Great laughter.] Mr. WIGFALL continued for some time in the same strain, denouncing the Homestead bill as unconstitutional and agrarian; when, on motion of Mr. GREEN, the subject was postponed till Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 22.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made a few remarks on the bill heretofore introduced by him, proposing to withdraw from the people of Utah the power to make their local laws through an elective assembly. If the House should attempt by direct legislation to suppress polygamy, they would fail, for they would not strike at the root of this festering sore on the body politic. He held that organized territories derive their power to legislate from Congress, but Utah should be an exception, and instead of a legislative assembly, the power should be invested in some other tribunal, which would protect not only the inhabitants of Utah, but the rights of the entire nation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the bill granting alternate sections of lands in Nebraska for the construction of five railroads therein, to be free of tolls to the property and troops of the United States, and to carry the mail at such prices as Congress may direct.

On the motion of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (American,) the bill was tabled by a vote of 131 against 51.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution declaring it inexpedient to grant further time to Mr. COOPER, of Michigan, whose seat is contested by Mr. HOWARD, to take testimony.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of, and Mr. STEVENSON against the resolution.

Mr. HOWARD spoke in support of his claim.

After further debate the resolution was agreed to by ten majority.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the protection of females on board emigrant vessels. Adjourned.

Loss of the Portuguese Brig-of-War Mondego, and Part of her Crew.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following additional particulars of this disaster, mentioned in our telegrams yesterday:

"The ship *Uriel*, Capt. WALKER, from Calcutta, bound to Boston, on the 22d January, in lat 23° 39′ 15″ S., lon. 68° 06′ 30″ E., while scudding before a strong breeze, observed a vessel astern showing signals of distress, and shortened sail to allow her to come up. It was the Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondego*. The sea was very rough—so much so that the brig dared not round to when she came up with the ship, but ran two miles to leeward. She then signaled, "Save my crew," and fired a gun, and the ship hove to; the brig hoisted out her boats, which reached the ship in safety. The boats passed between the vessels until they were stove, and then the ship hoisted out her boats, one of which was badly damaged, and three of her crew were drowned; another boat was also stove, still Capt. WALKER urged his men to persevere in saving life. The last boat, containing the officers and eight men, reached the ship, but she was also stove alongside. From the account furnished by Capt. WALKER, it appears that there were still some people on board the brig when the officers left, and that he hailed them to make a raft and save themselves, as all the boats were stove. She was seen about 6 o'clock in the morning, and the ship kept by her until 6 in the evening, when the brig, which had been running to leeward, was brought to the wind. A sea struck her, she heeled to port, and immediately went down with all on board. The ship was worked up to the place, hove to, and, as it was then dark, showed lights, but only saw pieces of the wrecked boats. Nine officers and 55 of the crew, including two women, were saved, but the number lost is not given. She was the Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondego*, bound for China, *viâ* Singapore, for Lisbon. The *Uriel* carried those she had saved to Port Louis, (Isle of France,) and landed them there. Capt. WALKER is entitled to high praise for his gallant and persevering conduct in saving so many lives. He says: "We have lost one boat and had another stove, had the mizzen-mast sprung, lost all the studdingsail gear and life-buoys, and had the foresail and foretopsail split."

ANOTHER MURDER BY A SLAVE.—The Decatur (Ala.) papers state that a lad about 16 years of age, son of Mrs. MORRIS, living at Decatur, Ala., was murdered by a negro servant belonging to the family. It seems the lad gave him some orders, and the servant not obeying, he threatened to have him punished, when the negro picked up a stone and hit his young master on the head, it is supposed, killing him instantly. After he had committed the deed, he took the body and threw it into an old well near by. The body was found after considerable search by tracking the blood which led from the place where the deed was committed, to the well.

[Advertisement.]

PARKER BROTHERS' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street, sole agent for the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The skin is the great external absorbent; unguents and liniments imbibed by it are, by the aid of the lymphatics, conveyed to the blood, which carries them to every part of the system. Pains in the chest or side, lung disease and liver complaint, are permanently cured by this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to family sewing and to plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Shirts Made to Order from Measure.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. (opposite the Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

The Riggs Truss is water-proof and always clean; protects the cord from injury; while the multipedal pad necessarily and inevitably contracts the openings. Office removed to No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st.

Bridgewater Paint.—Metallic Coating of Silicia, for Roofs, Outside Work, Railroad Bridges, Depôts, Brick and Wood, Villas, Churches, &c. Contracts for painting received at depôt No. 72 Maiden-lane.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

A Hymn of Night.

Suggested by a well-dressed, though "Long Fellow."

BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

I hear unnumbered garments every night
Sweep through our festive halls;
I see the diamonds flashing in the light,
Flashed back from mirrored walls.

From the surroundings of the outer man,
Some drink a proud repose;
While others rest for ever under ban,
From their ill-fitting clothes.

Oh, mighty Dress! from thee I learn how much
Youth owes to what it wore!
Dress richly, gracefully to sight and touch,
And we are men once more!

Dress! Dress! of human power the point and pith!
Well-dressed men let me meet!
Men dressed in beauty, by the BROTHERS SMITH,
WHO REIGN IN FULTON-STREET.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—MURRAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 21, by Rev. Morgan Dix, HIRAM SYDNEY WILLIAMS, Esq., of Saratoga, to Miss MARY LOUISE MURRAY, of New-York, eldest daughter of the late William K. Murray.

DENISON—MANDEVILLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 20, by Rev. J. W. Searles, EDGAR DENISON, of Mystic, to MARGARET E. MANDEVILLE, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 21, HELEN, daughter of Moses G. and Elizabeth H. Baldwin. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 12 East 23d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

HARNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 21, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM HARNETT, formerly of Moynsha, County Kerry, Ireland, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Lexington av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FLOYD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 22, CAROLINE, infant daughter of James R. and Caroline L. Floyd, aged 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) March 23, at 1 o'clock, at No. 781 Greenwich-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 22, JOHN MARSHALL aged 61 years.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 40 Bedford-st., on Saturday morning, March 24, to Hyde Park, Dutchess County, for interment.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 22, of scarlet fever, JONATHAN HENRY, son of Jonathan and Kate T. Thompson, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 311 5th av., this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of his son, Dr. NOADIAH SWIFT, of Bennington, Vt., in the 85th year of his age.

CHITTENDEN.—At Fort Tryon, on Monday evening, March 19, HARRIET S., wife of Lucius Chittenden, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Fort Tryon, on Friday, March 23, at 5½ o'clock P. M. Cars of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M.

CONSTANT.—At Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, March 18, JOSEPH ANTHONY CONSTANT, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P.M., from Trinity Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 139, March 22, 1860.
36, 47, 34, 5, 49, 26, 8, 59, 51, 25, 20, 78, 3.
Class No. 140, March 22, 1860.
31, 47, 13, 8, 34, 6, 4, 69, 62, 24, 15, 16, 10.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 22, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER, IS NOT A DYE.
The only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original, youthful appearance, without injury.
Rev. M. Thacker Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., says: "I am 60 years of age. It has restored my gray hair to its original color, and it ceases to fall."
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S
HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM,
is the best cosmetic for dressing, beautifying and preserving the hair, removing dandruff, &c.
Rev. Wm. R. Downs, Howard, N. Y., says: "It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."
Dépôt No. 355 Broome-st., and sold by every Druggist.

WOMAN'S A, B, C OF HEALTH
ZARTALISMA A, B & C,
ARE INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS, DEBILITATING INFLUENCES, AND UNHEATHY CONDITIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE FEMALE SEX.
Price $1 per case, or 6 cases for $5, of any assortment.
☞ Full directions and particulars will be found on the pamphlet accompanying each preparation. The pamphlet contains further valuable advice for females of all ages, and will be mailed, free of charge, to any part of the United States on receipt of the address.
Sold by the proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (4 doors below McDougal,) New-York, where he can be confidentially consulted from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Mrs. HAYES' Medical Dépôt, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDIUM TO REACH THE SOUTHERN TRADE.
Advertise in the MEMPHIS DAILY ENQUIRER, which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and has a wider circulation than any other paper throughout the Southwest. It has an extensive circulation in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Merchants would find it greatly to their interest to solicit the patronage of the growing Southwest.
Mr. A. H. DOWNER, who represents the establishment, is now in this City, and will call on Merchants for advertisements. All communications addressed to No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

WINDOW SHADES
Manufactured by
PRISON LABOR.
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
The attention of large buyers solicited.
A. BARRICKLO & CO., No. 35 Murray-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest LONDON and GENEVA workmen.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE
Uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body. Warranted. 8s. per bottle. No. 67 Walker-st., New-York; BATES, Boston; CALLENDER, Philadelphia.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists
J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents,
No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

A LECTURE IN THE COURSE WILL BE delivered in the German Presbyterian Church, in 6th-st., 2 doors from 2d-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by
REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.
Subject—*London* (by request.)
Tickets to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS FOR $4.—NEW pattern plated cake baskets, castors, tea sets, coffee urns, table and dessert forks, tea and table spoons, at retail and wholesale, by
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 264 Broadway, New-York.

FANCY GOODS.
[illegible], DUPUY & [illegible].
341 Broadway, 341
Have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assortment of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS
Comprising in part,
French and Chinese Fans, Hair Nets, and [illegible] dresses, Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, [illegible] Clasps, Buckles and Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, [illegible], Pen-holders, [illegible], &c.,
which they offer to the Trade at the [illegible] and on the most favorable terms.

THE
CHEAPEST
AND
LARGEST ENGRAVING EVER PUBLISHED
FOR $1.
LET ALL WELL-WISHERS OF THE
GOSPEL CAUSE,
AND PARENTS
WHO DESIRE TO PROMOTE THE RELIGIOUS WELFARE OF
THEIR FAMILIES,
BUY THE GREAT PICTURE
OF
CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY;
THE WAY TO RAISE ONE.
We propose to sell our beautiful Engraving of Christ and his Apostles to Sunday-schools at a discount, so as to enable them to resell them at the regular retail price; and we have already found that, in a school of a few scholars, sufficient copies have been sold from the profits of which has been raised a large library of books.
$4 50 will insure six pictures, postage free.
In offering this work of art at $1 we are convinced that it is within the reach of every minister of the Gospel.
Twelve cents required to prepay. Address
DAYTON & CO.;
American and European
Engraving Warehouse,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
RARE AUCTION SALE OF
1,731 LOTS OF BOOKS,
Prior to removal to their New Store, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
Will sell by auction,
Commencing on TUESDAY, the 27th of March, at 3 P. M., and continuing the
FOLLOWING AFTERNOONS.
WILLS & ELLSWORTH, Auctioneers.
A fine collection of Works in every department of literature, a large number of which are in elegant Library Bindings.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—D. APPLETON & CO. being about to remove to a more central position, respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to the books in this catalogue, comprising selections and duplicates from their large and unrivaled stock in every department of human knowledge; bound by the most experienced and classic workmen in London, and well worthy the attention of gentlemen adding to their libraries.
The public may rely implicitly that all the books in this catalogue will positively be sold without any reservation.
Catalogues sent to any address on receipt of a stamp. Persons at a distance, unable to attend the sale, may have their orders executed by the Auctioneers.

HELP FOR POOR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

What right-feeling man is not eager to help poor, unbefriended children, and especially children who are trying to help themselves? The Children's Aid Society, as is well known, are seeking by many ways, to clothe, shelter and instruct the poor little wanderers of our streets, and especially to give them good homes far away. They are certain they accomplish this in the most economical way—their whole expenses amounting only to $12,210 for the past year. With this small sum, they have given employment and homes to about eight hundred poor and vagrant children; they have supported the Newsboys' Lodging-house, with its 4,000 different homeless boys; sustained the School for Italian Organ-grinders, with its 120 scholars; the Boys' Meeting and Industrial School in Hammersley-st., and have employed in the poor quarters of the City, "Visitors," for befriending and finding out destitute and homeless children, and for filling up the "Industrial Schools."

It is well known that this Society depends almost entirely on individual contributions, a large portion of which are unsolicited. It becomes necessary, therefore, every season to remind their friends and the public of their wants. The Trustees are the more impelled to this now, as with the increasing call for the children from the West, and the increasing numbers of houseless boys at the Lodging-house, they find they have not the means for doing their work as thoroughly as it should be done. The Lodging-house has only room for 70 beds, and sometimes, in a stormy night, 15 or 20 street boys more than can be accommodated must lie in their dripping clothes on the benches of the school-room. We need, too, better bathing arrangements, and more room for instruction and means of attraction to this industrious but hard-pressed class of lads. Our number of Visitors, too, ought to be increased, for upon their efforts depends the finding out and relieving of the miserable children of the poor Wards of the City. We wish to employ, also, more Western agents, to look after the children already placed, and to place others in good homes.

Surely, there are thousands of warm-hearted men and women in this City, and every part of the country, who would gladly double or treble the amount of this work for outcast children, by their contributions.

Each giver must remember that his donation goes directly to the charitable purposes of the Society.

A portion of the moneys sent will be appropriated (as may be designated) to the new Lodging House for these boys, and a portion to the work of finding street children and placing them in country homes.

The Trustees have never before asked the public for especial contributions without meeting a liberal response, and they do not fear to be disappointed now.

Donations can be sent to the President, J. L. MASON, No. 111 Broadway, or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

GRAND NATIONAL UNION MASS MEETING,

AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26 1860.

The Young Men's National Union Club, of this City, will hold a Grand National Union Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 26, when

Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee,
Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, of Massachusetts,
Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee,
Hon. WILLIAM DUER, of New York,

Will address the citizens of New York upon the present crisis in the affairs of the Republic. All patriotic and Union-loving men are cordially invited to be present. The Club have secured the services of the new and splendid band of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) and also the distinguished vocalist, Dr. Chas. Alexander Guilmette, who will, in the course of the evening, sing several National airs.

Admittance and Seats Free.

By order of the Young Men's National Union Club,
GEO. A. HALSEY.
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The Executive Committee cordially approve of the above call, and join in the invitation extended.
CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

"84 HOURS TO NEW-ORLEANS."
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are running a daily express to New-Orleans, all rail, through in 3½ days.
MARK YOUR GOODS "84 HOUR EXPRESS."
Declare the value of contents of packages at time of shipment, and our charge will cover all risk.
The Company's wagons will call for goods in any part of the City.
Merchants hanging out the Adams' Express Company call cards may depend on receiving attention.
For information as to rates, routes, time, &c., apply to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.
The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

BRYANT'S UNRIVALED STOMACH BITTERS,
As a mild and gentle tonic, is unequaled! In Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, loss of Appetite, a single trial will establish its virtues. Price $1 per bottle. Wholesale Dépôt NO. 8 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

CALORIC HOISTING ENGINES—THE ONLY SAFE HOISTERS IN THE WORLD!—The undersigned is prepared to furnish Caloric Engines and Capt. Ericsson's Air Hoisters, for hoisting in warehouses; also Portable Hoisters, for docks, ships, builders, quarries, &c., &c. The fact that these machines are absolutely free from danger, and may be placed anywhere without enhancing the insurance; require no engineering skill in their management, and cost very little to run them; are quite sufficient to give them the preference over all other modes of hoisting. References may be had to Staats M. Mead, Esq., or Messrs. Sackett, Belcher & Co., No. 26 Pearl st., or Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., No. 15 State-st. The following letter on the subject speaks for itself:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

JOSEPH BANKS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: In answer to yours of yesterday, requesting my opinion of the merits of and differences in the Air and Steam Hoisting Apparatus, I would say in reply, that the Air machine is less complicated than the Steam machine, works better, is easier kept in order and is more economical (requiring but about one-half the fuel which the other uses) as well as being competent to perform more work in a given space of time.

We have hoisted in the second story, 193 hogsheads of Malado in 75 minutes with the Air machine, whereas we could only hoist by the Steam machine 170 of the same hogsheads in 120 minutes, and that by consuming about double the amount of coal.

The above opinion is based on practical experience, having had charge of both the above machines (now being used by Messrs. Briggs & Co., of South st.,) for some time past. Yours, truly,
JOHN WILCOX, Engineer.

For further particulars, apply at the Agency,
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 164 Duane-st.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.
G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

GAS FIXTURES, SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 65 Leonard-st.
P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A CARD.

JOHN R. PITKIN (General Agent,) will sell 3,600 feet front on St. John's, Washington and Vandervoer-parks, situated on the north side of the Railroad (near the Railroad station) at Woodhaven; the latter opposite the residence of Mr. Phineas Walker, and unsurpassed in beauty of location, perfection of surface, &c., by anything else so near (7 to 8 miles) the great metropolis (New-York.)

Price, choice of sections, $10 per foot front, 200 feet deep, 230 feet deep, &c.

Ninety per cent may remain on mortgage for 3, 5, or 10 years, if improved to the extent of the purchase money; interest 7 per cent.

Also, 1,000 good building lots on the south side of the railroad at $50, $100 and $200 each—at Woodhaven.

Also, 50 central lots at East New-York, the focal point of three great railroad lines, from South Ferry, Fulton Ferry and Peck-slip Ferry.

Fare from Fulton Ferry 4 cents (by tickets in $1 parcels); from Peck slip 5 cents single tickets.

Apply to JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 16 Spruce-st., N. Y., or at his residence at Woodhaven, (L. I., N. Y.) Titles good.

MARCH 19, 1860.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

ALSO, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. House large, double, two-story, and in perfect order; barns, granaries, out-houses, &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit and berries. The place is well watered, fenced and drained. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is about a mile and a half from the dépôt.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation. Soil very excellent for early crops, fruits and cranberries. This tract has on it a fine growth of wood, and is less than half a mile from navigation. Price, $4 per acre; terms easy. Also, 700 acres, near same railroad. This tract is also well adapted for early crops, fruits and cranberries. Price, $4 per acre; terms easy. Also, an undivided quarter of a very valuable marl farm, in Monmouth County, on same railroad, containing 107 acres with good improvements, including a saw-mill. Price, $100 per acre; part cash, balance mortgage. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story rear building. JOHN TORREY, JR.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, each 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st. Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st. These lots are suitable for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

20 HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap to close a concern, (part might be exchanged for good up-town property in New-York,) some of them are elegant buildings, and some of less pretension, suitable for moderate sized families. All located in good districts, and convenient to the ferries and cars. For full particulars, inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 10, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square in 23d st. a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,500, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 364 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-STORY FRAME building and eight lots of ground, on 131st-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., in Harlem. A very desirable Summer residence, well adapted for a school or hotel. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of WM. F. CASE, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 18.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID B. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE in 31st-st., first house west of Lexington-av., south side; high stoop, three stories and basement, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 316 2d-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 213 West 25th-st., near 10th-av., with all the modern improvements. See the premises. Price $7,500. For particulars apply to A. J. YEOMANS, 146 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY FINE BROWN stone house in 17th-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order, and elegantly fitted up. It cost the present owner $32,500, and will be sold with mirrors and gas-fixtures for $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO., No. 218 Front-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 280 HENRY-st.; high stoop, three-story, attic and basement, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, in complete order; will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to A. T. BUCKHOUT, 172 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON REASONABLE terms, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 253 West 22d-st. 22.6x46 feet deep; also, the two-story and attic brick house No. 285 West 18th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 79 West 26th-st., 22 by 56 feet, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 76, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three story and basement brick houses, Nos 88, 90 and 92 East 32d st., near Lexington av.; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four-story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, VERY GOOD, HOUSE AND lot, No. 407 4th-st. (Albion-place); will be sold cheap and terms easy. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $5,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
16 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock which with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND.—The subscriber offers for sale a well built and commodious house, and five acres of land, on Main-st., near St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., containing parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, a good well and cistern, wood and coal house, carriage-house, stable and hennery. The grounds contain a good variety of fruit and shade trees, orchard and garden. The situation is pleasant and healthy. Price reasonable and terms accommodating; one-half at least may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at *Journal* Office, Orange. H. READ.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land, with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Also City residence.—This valuable property of 170 acres is on the East River, Westchester County, about an hour's drive from New-York, perfectly healthy, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated; has hot houses, boat-house, dock, billiard-room house, &c.; will be sold with stock of all kinds, carriages, furniture, &c. Also a large and desirable City residence, with stable. The owner is compelled to travel abroad from ill health, and terms will be very liberal. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and carriage house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both Summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abm. Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order and furnished throughout, including a billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice-house, and garden with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent $2,000. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at Clifton Staten Island, to let. It contains parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five bed-rooms on the second floor, and two rooms in the attic, with about half an acre of ground, good water, fine view of the bay, and surrounded by forest trees, five minutes walk from Vanderbilt ferry. Will be rented six months, furnished, at $50 per month, or unfurnished at $350 per year. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275, Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME COUNTRY residence in the village of Tremount, 11 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, four minutes walk from dépôt; house two story, basement and attic, in excellent order, with half an acre of ground, laid out with sward, shrubbery, &c. Stands on high ground and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country, and will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d av., near 30th-st.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, pleasantly located 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing; with coach house, orchard, lawns, and a few acres of land. Also to let, one mile from the Hastings station, two neat country houses, containing eight or ten rooms, with garden plots to each. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, bath-house, wharf, &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. Will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a well built two-story house, with basement and attic, also wing attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st., only five minutes' walk from the dépôt. For full particulars inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av., or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—the residence of the subscriber, on the corner of Broadway and Park-place. The house is nearly new and in the best order. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and supplied with a great variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. A part of the furniture will be sold with the property if desired. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or on board the steamer *Red Jacket*, pier No. 2, N. R., to E. K SMITH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IN FLUSHING, L. I., a neat two-story and attic dwelling, situated in a very healthy location, within a few steps of the new steam-ferry landing, and has a fine water prospect. It contains eight rooms, besides a basement and cellar. The grounds are well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The communications to New-York are hourly, per steamboat and railroad. Apply to GEO. W. PECK. FLUSHING, March 23, 1860.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—Handsome country residence at Newburgh being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; building in good order; fine kitchen-garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been freshly papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, CENTRALLY located in Newark, N. J., worth $25,000, increasing in value, and incumbered for only $7,600, will be exchanged for a first-class house in New-York, or a country seat within one hour of the City, furnished or unfurnished, at a fair valuation. Principals only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., TWO hours by rail from New-York, a good house with 12 rooms, furnished, with a barn and six acres cultivated ground attached. The place is handsomely located, immediately in the village, close by the Sound, and within 8 minutes' walk of the dépôt; rent $600. Apply to H. T. BULKLEY, No. 88 South-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE house, Love Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements, good garden and fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars, apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Carmansville, 45 minutes from Chambers-st. House and six lots, water and gas complete; good shade and view of the river; 12 trains a day; five minutes' from dépôt. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, N. Y.—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat, containing 8 or 10 acres of land; plenty of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, &c., &c.; fine large mansion with all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY, three-story and basement, to rent, for sale or exchange for real estate in New-York, or merchandise; it is pleasantly located, about 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. For further particulars, address J. D. R., Box No. 4,195 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, address W. K. & CO., Box No. 667 Post-office, with full name.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut stone, in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and unrivaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station, it is out of sight of both dépôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout; outbuildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place. location healthy, and within a short distance of Post office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of 50 acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

COUNTRY SEAT—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, the country seat of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, two miles below Newburgh. The house is Gothic, and was designed by the late Mr. Downing; it has all the modern improvements—water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of ground attached, with good vegetable garden, fruit trees, &c.; 100 grape vines in full bearing. The view, embracing Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, cannot be surpassed on the Hudson. Apply to WM. C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Judge MONELL, Newburgh, or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9, where a handsome oil-painting of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A NEAT cottage house of ten rooms, (can be lighted with gas,) with barn and other out-buildings, all new and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and schools, and but five minutes walk of Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Dépôt. Said property has a front of 90 feet on Union Park by 255 depth and is well stocked with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. More land adjoining may also be had at a reasonable price, if desired. All trains on the New-York and New-Haven road stop at Norwalk. Price $4,600. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN ELWOOD, builder, at R. H. Winslow's, Westport, Conn., or of SHUBAEL ELWOOD, at Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDING House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on the best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; large lot, with barn and carriage-house, a variety of fruits, and beautifully shaded. For particulars and terms, inquire of WM. HIGBIE, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 79 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER No. 55 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH.—a new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied throughout with water, has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 267 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh. MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 83x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 156 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—a commodious house, with several acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, will be rented for the Summer. It is situated one mile below New-Hamburgh Station, and nine miles below Poughkeepsie. Apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome double two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

A COTTAGE TO LET AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson. Eight rooms, plenty of fruit, and convenient of access from the City by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or to D. CLARK, Upper Nyack.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

NEWPORT.—FOR SALE, AT NEWPORT, ONE of the best and most costly villas in the place, of about $60,000 value. Possession in May. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WITHIN quarter of a mile from dépôt, a country residence with eight bedrooms, parlor, library, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of land. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW FRAME 2½-story cottage, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, at Elizabeth, N. J.; marble mantels, front and rear stairs, &c. suitable for a private residence. Terms easy. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated at Astoria, L. I. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or A. O. WHITTEMORE, No. 98 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New-Jersey. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a dépôt, and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four apple orchards, containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; is well watered, a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary outbuildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st., or of E. J. HILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from New-Rochelle Dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES FINELY situated in Bergen County, N. J., eight miles from the Hoboken Ferry, and on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from the dépôt at the Hackensack Junction. No trade. Terms easy. For further particulars address C. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, or inquire of Mrs. D. CHRISTIE, at the Fort Lee Station on the Northern Railroad.

TO LET—A FARM OF 80 ACRES IN WESTchester County, on the road from Williams Bridge to Westchester village, 15 miles from New York. The land is excellent for either grazing or tillage, and is well located for a milkman farmer or gardener. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A most beautiful country residence, containing 160 acres; 15 acres wood land; balance under a high state of cultivation, in Westchester County, forty-six miles from this City. Apply to HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufactory, 2d-av. and 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, three minutes' walk from dépôt; new Gothic house, all necessary outbuildings, fruit of all kinds and very healthy. Full particulars of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, *via* New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM WANTED.—$25,000 WORTH OF MERchandise for sale, or would exchange for a good farm or country-seat, or for lands and part cash. Address Box No. 3,672 Post-office.

CITY TWINE MILLS,
No. 59 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No 46 Beekman-st. T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No 167 Broadway; residence No 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ABEL K. FOSTER,
LEWIS W. SLOAT,
EDW. H. FOSTER.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity.

Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, THE SUperior four-story and high basement house No. 218 West 14th-st. from 1 to 5 years, to a private family only. The house is first class, with all the modern improvements, 25x65 feet, in excellent order, centrally situated, between the 8th and 9th-av. Railroads directly opposite the residence of Hon. ex-Mayor Havemeyer, and has been recently furnished at an expense of over $10,000. Yearly rent, $2,500. Or the house and lot will be sold, with or without the furniture, at much below its real value. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—NO 474 BROADWAY, EAST side, between Grand and Broome sts., is to be immediately altered into a modern four-story store. The store will be let for one year. The lofts and basement will be leased. Ready by the 1st of May. For particulars, apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway. Our present store, No. 298 Broadway, is also to let for one year.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMmodious four-story brick building, 50x100 feet, situated at the foot of South 8th st., Williamsburgh; has been used for manufacturing purposes; has an engine of 90-horse power, with shafts, belting, &c., attached through the whole building. Ridgewood water can be put in; has a large well of water on the premises; everything in complete order. Inquire at the office of Brooklyn Ferry Company, foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—$600—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-st., Brooklyn, three story, brown front, with two-story extension, range, gas and fixtures, furnace; Ridgewood water in furnace, kitchen, extension, bath, side-walk, &c., lately fitted up for owner's use; 7 bearing grape-vines, dwarf pear, apple and apricot trees, rose bushes, &c. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, (IF DESIRED,) one or two entire, spacious and well-lighted floors of a manufactory, No 341, situated north side of 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., formerly occupied by Messrs. Passavant, Archer & Co., as a foundry. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to Mr. W. C. SCAFF, (foreman,) at the office of the premises, or at No. 81 John-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE PROPerty at the corner of West and Barrow sts., with a good water front. Now used for the lumbering business, for which it has superior facilities. Will be let or leased for the above, or for a manufacturing, storage or packing business. Apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No 381 West-st.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS TO LET—FOR anniversary or other public meetings, lectures, concerts, and respectable exhibitions of every kind. These rooms are the most elegant and commodious in the United States. For anniversary week immediate application is necessary. Apply on the premises, to GEO. W. MILLER, No. 446 Broadway.

TO LET.—A HOUSE TO LET, NO. 78 WEST Warren-st., Brooklyn; the furniture of the house will be let with the house to a good tenant; house and furniture nearly new, in good neighborhood, between Henry and Clinton sts.; water through the house. Will be let reasonable to a good person if applied for soon. Apply to J. EDSALL, No. 80 Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-story attic house No. 23 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, to let from May 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Also the store No. 222 Front-st., suitable for the grocery trade. Apply to EYAM K. STEVENS, Jr., No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place; also, the building No. 65 and 67 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Also for sale, vacant lots on Avenues A and B, and on 17th, 18th, and 19th sts. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 124 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; the house is neat, well arranged and in good order, and the location is very pleasant and desirable, being near the city hall. Rent $600. None but responsible parties need apply. W. HOWARD WAIT, No. 18 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., a few good floors, containing 5 rooms each, gas and water in; also, one or two small houses in the immediate vicinity. Rent, $275. Inquire at No. 238 9th-av., or of JOSEPH CORBET, No. 223 West 25th-st.

TO LEASE—WITH USE OF STEAM POWER IF wanted, five lots, partly covered with buildings, in South-st., running through to front, between Jackson and Scammel sts., New York. Apply in the saw-mill adjoining, or to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 49 West 10th-st., next to the corner of Waverley-place, with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, all in good order, price $650. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 50 East 15th-st., three doors from Union-square. The house is well furnished throughout; has water, gas, &c., &c.; rent $2,000. Apply to B. J. SU[illegible]H, No. 241 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 189 West 21st-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN ONE OF the most desirable locations in the City; house and furniture both nearly new and in perfect order. Price $2,500. Address NELSON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTORY, THE LARGE and roomy premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., suitable for a large business; well lighted on all sides; near Broadway and Canal-st. MAJOR THOMPSON No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT houses between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st., rent $1,000. Also the new brown-stone front houses near 5th-av., in 45th-st., rent $1,200. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FOUR NEW THREE-STORY BRICK houses, with modern improvements, high stoops, basements and counter-cellars, in 51st-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Rent low to good tenants. Inquire of S. B. WALLER, on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART AND PART OF the upper portion of a handsome two-story house, No. 11 Vandam-st. Is furnished with gas, bath and Croton water. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on the north side of 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; the judicious arrangement of water baths, &c., cannot be surpassed. Apply at the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE house No. 45 Grove-st., near Bleecker, suitable for a school, hotel or boarding-house. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 717 6th-av., fitted up complete, with bath, water closets, range, gas, &c.; rent $400. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY store No. 3[illegible]9 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—NOS. 34 SIXTH-STREET. Rent $1,100. No. 69 London-terrace. Rent $525. No. 32 3d-st., rent $700. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR NO. 872 BROADway, corner of 18th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 60x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply to No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

FOR SALE AND LEASE.—SIXTY-HORSE power engine for sale, with six or ten years' lease of lot, 100 by 200 feet, river front, with dock, well adapted for a foundry and other manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, corner of Green and Wayne sts., two blocks from the ferry, Jersey City.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

ELIGIBLE STORE ON BROADWAY—Front part, to a suitable tenant, whose trade would harmonize with the sewing-machine business. Address G. W. J., Box No. 3,286 Post-office.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS—The desirable three-story house No. 274 West 34th-st. Rent $650. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to T. P. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 550 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

CHRISTY'S SALOON TO LET.—THE SPLENdid saloon now occupied by Christy's Minstrels will be to let from the 1st of May. Inquire of WM. NIBLO.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

66 FULTON-STREET, CORNER RYDER'S Alley, two upper floors, divided into connecting rooms, to let, whole or separate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES the second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, west side, near Astor-place, undergoing alterations. Rented separately or together. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE, No 8 HORATIO st., east of 8th-av., nine rooms, Croton, bath, gas fixtures heater, &c. Apply to GEO. W. JAQUES, No. 4 Horatio-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY PART OF house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of four rooms on the second floor, two rooms on the third and the back basement. Rent $300. Apply to ALEXANDER W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor place.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH A LARGE garden, situated in the rear of the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th st. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway Clerks' Office, third floor.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No 110 Front st.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE, BEtween 6th and 7th avs., in 49th-st., a desirable location; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A RARE CHANCE. THE THREE STOry, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 303 West 21st-st. Apply at No. 54 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT—PART OF HOUSE NO. 160 LEXINGton-av., to a small family. Inquire, as above, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 13 Charlton-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE CELLAR AND FIRST LOFT OF Store No. 97 North Moore-st., near West.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—TO LET, IN A good substantial building, a basement room, 60x18 feet, well lighted, front and rear; any amount of power can be furnished. Apply on the premises, No. 318 West 34th-st., near 10th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a good high-stoop house, well located, somewhere between 34th and 42d sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; must be of good width and in first-rate order, and ranging in price between $10,000 and $15,000. Address, with full particulars and most favorable terms for cash, M. H. G., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE banks of the Hudson, not more than 17 miles from the City; must have a stable and garden, and a small quantity of land; the tenant would be first class a widow lady, with two children, who desires it for a permanent residence. Address Box No 3,781 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, A cottage, roomy on the main floor, and a few acres, with barn and out-buildings, or a farm of 20 to 40 acres, in some good elevated locality. Preference will be given to Essex County, New-Jersey. Address A. J. H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON, FROM the 1st of May, a moderately-sized country residence, furnished throughout, with stable, carriage-house, garden, &c., situated not over 20 miles from the City. Address, with full particulars of location, size of house, price, &c., Box No. 3,072 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City property, a four-story house situated between 14th and 23d sts., on or near 5th-av. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,704 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE OR LEASE—A WELL-ventilated house. Rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Near New Haven Railroad dépôt preferred. Apply to R. W. ROPES & CO., No. 73 Pearl-st.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish to hire part of a house in a central location, in good repair, with a small respectable family; five or six rooms required. Address G. W., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A house; front or back basement, second floor, by a small quiet family. Address, giving location and terms, to S. W., Box 1,720, New-York Post office.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN FLAX
ENAMELED THREAD.

This unrivaled SPOOL COTTON is, "By Special Appointment of Queen Victoria," supplied by the manufacturer, J. T. RAWORTH, LEICESTER, for the use of the Royal Household.

ITS INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE has obtained for it universal approval in England, both for Family Use and for SEWING MACHINES.

The Mills have been enlarged to admit of its introduction in the United States, and it is offered for sale in this City by Messrs.

TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., 80 Chambers-st.
BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, 110 and 112 Broadway.
JAMES MORRISON & CO., No. 79 Chambers st.
NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 95 Chambers-st.
PEREGO, BULKLEYS & PLIMPTON, 6 Barclay-st.
D. MORRISON & SON., No. 111 Chambers-st.
KIRTLAND, NORTH & PLATT, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

JAMES C. JOHNSTON,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
No. 176 Fulton-st., New-York.

1860. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1860.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
are now offering, on the most favorable terms to
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
their usual large and varied assortment of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Of every description. Also, a very splendid stock of
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS,
decorative and plain.

All of which have been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets expressly for this season's trade.

We invite particular attention to our stock of WINDOW SHADES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which, for extent and variety, is unsurpassed in this market.

As Furnishing and Decorating form our specialty, we are prepared to execute all orders for Draperies and every style of Paper-hanging in the most artistic style.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, shawls, novelties, China, lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian, and Chinese Feather Fans, can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. Also, French Fans, latest styles.

CORSETS, CORSETS—FROM THE LATE wreck, 14,000 fine, to be sold on account of Underwriters at one dollar, quite fresh, in good order. The sale to continue until the whole are disposed of, at MRS. ALGER'S, No. 882 Broadway. N. B.—Ladies' and Misses' skirts very cheap.

MILLINERY.

OPENING,
A large stock of MILLINERY GOODS, selling off at bargains to close the business. ALLASON BROS., No. 396 Broadway.

AT MADAME R. HARRIS & SON'S, NO 571 Broadway, several cases of French Bonnets, in silk, straw and crape, all of the newest styles now worn in Paris, having arrived by the last steamer. An early call is solicited.

OPENING WEEK FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.—An elegant assortment of rich and elegantly trimmed. Ladies, please call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st. Established 1848.

A CHAMBER SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle enameled furniture, in all styles designs and colors, from $25 upwards. Manufactory No. 634 Broadway, near Laura Keene's. The best enameled furniture manufactured. Please order now for Spring delivery.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding &c. J. W. FISHER & CO, No. 653 Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A FAMILY breaking up housekeeping wish to sell their furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., which are all first-class; a good opportunity for a person commencing housekeeping. Inquire at No. 124 West 25th st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY WHO LEFT A PARCEL in one of the East Broadway stages on Tuesday evening will address TUTUS CAVENOUS, Box No. 103 *Times* Office, she will have it sent to her address.

FOR ADOPTION IN A CATHOLIC FAMILY, a fine boy, beautiful, strong and healthy, 5 months old. Apply at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., 3d floor.

IF CAPT ALEXANDER FERGUSON WILL call at No. 333 Broadway, up stairs, he will hear of something to his advantage.

N. M—N. STATION D. GO THERE TO-DAY. A. C. W.

JAMES McC. CAN COMMUNICATE FORTHwith. AJAX.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON wishing to adopt as their own a fine healthy male child, 11 months old, of light complexion, and long since weaned, can do so by addressing, with particulars, D. H. PERRY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST ST., near 6th-av., can accommodate a party of two or three persons, who would be permanent, with board and a large, well furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on second floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No 104 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 10 NELSON-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place, or partial board, with dinner on Sunday. Single or double rooms, with gas and Croton water. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS CONVENIENT TO STAGES or cars, together with board for one or two gentlemen, can be obtained on application at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT SOUTHWEST corner of Clinton and Carroll sts.; house spacious; location fine, with large yard and garden; conveniently near to cars and ferry.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, of quiet habits, in a family 1½ miles, or less, from Wall-st. Ferry, with few or no other boarders; will furnish their own room throughout; terms must be moderate. Address N., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th st., west of and near Broadway, wishes to dispose of a large, nicely furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, C. B. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A ROOM, AT a moderate price, from the 1st of May, up town, not far from Union-square, or the Astor Library, with use of bath, &c.; with or without breakfast. He will furnish the room himself, except carpets if desired. Address G. W. R., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms on the second floor with two large pantries attached, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, at No. 89 Clinton-place, 8th-st., a few doors east of the 5th-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a bedroom, in a first-class brown stone house, with every convenience. No. 71 West 14th-st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BY A single gentleman, lodging and Sunday board in a private family, with home privileges; an up-town location preferred; references exchanged. Address B. W., Box No. 1,444.

TO LET—A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY ROOM, with partial board, No. 21 West 23d st., near 5th-av.

HOTELS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION ACCOMMODATIONS.—A family residence on East Bay st., opposite Atlantic wharves, within a hundred yards of the East Battery, and eight blocks of the Institute Hall, will be rented at a reasonable rate during the sitting of the Convention. The house is 34 feet wide by 64 feet deep, contains eleven rooms; has large parlors, and is in complete order; is open and airy, and much preferable to the more densely occupied portions of the city. For further particulars inquire of U. H. DUDLEY & CO., No. 168 Front-st., New-York; or of N. M. PORTER & CO., No 222 King-st., Charleston.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON or apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEquence of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. Moët & Chandon's Champaigne Wines, I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moët & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. The fictitious article can be easily distinguished from the genuine qualities. ADOLPHUS OECHS, Messrs. Moët & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle. Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3 dozen cases; Wm Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whiskey, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000.—An old established house in the South American and West India trade wishes a competent business man of mature experience with the above capital, to become the resident partner in one of the South American cities, where it is perfectly healthy and the climate delightful. Not only his own capital but property to a large amount will be under his care and control. The party must be well connected, of good standing, and be able to give every assurance of his being a safe, reliable business man. Those replying will state full particulars. Their communications will be regarded strictly confidential, and returned after perusal to the writer, with a reply. Address A. P. W. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO THOSE SEEKING INVESTMENT.—A business which for a reasonable investment will pay larger and surer returns than any other regular business now carried on. The manufacture of Daniel's Granular Fuel, which is universally pronounced superior to any other kindling material in use. In all places disposed of the sales are more than doubled each year. First-class business men are engaged in its manufacture, and reference to them is unhesitatingly made. A thorough investigation is courted both as to the safety of the investment, the profitability of the business and the character of those interested in it. For all unsold territory, address the subscriber, who will show single establishments where from 160,000 to 300,000 bushels are in process of manufacture. GEO. R. SHELDON, No. 116 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—AN OPPORTUNITY NOT OFTEN OCCURRING.—An established Coffee and Spice Mill, situated on a prominent thoroughfare, near several steamboat landings, having a good and increasing nearby trade, the entire premises having been put in complete order within a short time. To any one wishing to engage in this business it is a rare chance. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address MASTERS, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE JERSEY CITY FLOUR AND Feed Mill, with six or ten years lease of lot, 100 by 200 feet, river front, on reasonable terms. A rare chance for milling or manufacturing purposes. Apply at the Mill, corner of Wayne and Green sts., two blocks from the ferry.

WANTED—$10,000 WORTH OF YANKEE NOtions and fancy goods, in lots, to sell out of this City for cash. Address VAN & CO., No. 14 Abingdon-place, for four days.

$5,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPEcial partner, with a cash capital of $5,000, in a business well established and profitable. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 1,775 New York City Post office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO SORREL HORSES, GELDINGS, 16 hands high 7 and 8 years old, sound in every respect, good travelers and used to go in double and single harness. Also, an almost entirely new under cut carriage, made in this City, and suitable for one or two horses. To be seen at the livery stable of John Fagan, southwest corner of Hicks and Harrison sts., Brooklyn. Address, for particulars C. VANNIER, care of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.

HORSES.—A PAIR OF LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16¾ hands high, coming 7 years old, suitable for express or any other kind of heavy work; they were raised in the northern part of this State; also one set of double harness, and a spring dumping truck, if required. Can be seen at No. 221 West 18th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, DAPPLE-GRAY HORSE, 15 hands 3 inches high, without fault or blemish, kind in every way, good under the saddle, perfectly broken, and an excellent and free traveler. To be seen at Mr. McMann's stable, No. 268 Mott-st., between Houston and Prince sts.

FAMILY HORSES—A MATCHED SPAN, blood bay, 15¾ hands high, without fault or blemish, stylish, and trot fast, now in use by the owner's family. Price $600. Also, carriage, wagon, harness, &c., &c. Apply at No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION *Gray Messenger* will stand for mares during the ensuing season, at the hotel of Hiram Woodruff, Union Course, L. I.; season to commence March 1, and end July 1. Terms $25 the season.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE, LARGE span of closely matched dark bay horses, perfect in all respects; can be seen at New-York stables on 33d-st., near 8th-av. A cheaper team, or a single horse and top wagon, will be taken in part payment.

AN ENTIRE NEW TURN-OUT TO LET BY the month or year. Coach with panels or curtains, harness, bay horses, 15¾ hands, very handsome and stylish. This is equal to any turn-out in the City. Call at TAYLOR'S Stable, Broadway and 43d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LARGE HORSES, suitable for farming or cart. The above horses are sold for want of use. Inquire at O'Neil's stables, No. 54 University place.

FOR SALE—30 YOUNG HORSES, FROM JEFferson and St. Lawrence Counties. Among the lot are some very choice gentleman's horses. Inquire at WHEEDON'S Stable, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway in good driving condition. Also, a variety of second-hand work which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old, 15½ hands high, long tail, sound and kind in single or double harness. Apply at the private stable, No. 16 West 35th-st., before 12 or after 5.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY GOOD FAMILY horse, bay, eight years old, all right. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

STEEL WIRE, STEEL WIRE, STEEL WIRE.—EXCELSIOR STEEL WIRE WORKS.—W. CABBLE, manufacturer of fine cast-steel wire expressly for crinoline and keeps constantly on hand and made to order all numbers from 14 to 22, at the lowest market prices. N. B.—Drawing, rolling, tempering and covering done for the trade and at the lowest rates. Office No. 53 Fulton-st., corner of Cliff, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Wescott, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, Original painting, superb piano-forte, parlor suites, &c., at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, comprising the entire elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, beds and bedding, &c. contained in the elegant residence No 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the whole of which will be sold positive and peremptory, without reserve, rain or shine; to be removed immediately from the premises. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery are replete with every elegance adapted to a fashionable and costly-furnished residence, including three full suites of magnificent rosewood parlor furniture, superb etageres, china, silver ware, &c. A deposit will be required of purchasers.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, LEROY AND HOUSTON STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Augustus Thomas and Richard J. Larcombe, Executors of Thomas Thomas, deceased:

Houston-st.—The unexpired term of lease for 21 years from the 1st of May, 1849, of the four lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the north side of Houston-st., 347 feet 8 inches west of Avenue B, and known as Nos. 275, 277, 279 and 281 Houston-st, being together 74 feet 3 inches by 111 feet.

Washington and Leroy sts.—The unexpired term of lease for 21 years from Feb. 21, 1848, of the four lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Washington and Leroy sts., and known as Nos. 599 and 601 Washington-st., and Nos 137 and 139 Leroy-st., being together about 50 feet in width in front and rear, by about 89 feet in depth.

Further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON THIRD-AVENUE, NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of George J. Cornell and others,

Third-avenue.—Seven valuable lots on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 94th-st.

Ninety-third-street.—Five lots on the north side of 93d-st., adjoining the above lots on the rear.

Ninety-fourth street.—Five lots on the south side of 94th street, in rear of the last described.

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, most of which was made by Belter; carved rosewood suite, covered in figured crimson brocatelle; one ditto covered in crimson reps; rosewood suite in green and gold brocatelle, with solid rosewood backs; elegant carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble top centre table, extension dining table, bureau, washstand, etageres, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany organ of beautiful tone, made by Leaman; rockers, chairs in hair-cloth, &c.; also rosewood pianos in good order, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ABOUT THIRTY VERY CHOICE AND VALUABLE ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No 33 Nassau-st., comprising a superb interior, guaranteed an original, by W. Linning; a fine old copy of the Crucifixion, by Rubens; a fine old marine, copy of Claude Lorraine; the "Nativity," by Bassano, and several other very valuable old paintings.

ALSO

Some very choice modern pictures by well-known artists, comprising landscapes, marines and interiors, by Brinkman, Hilgendorf, Smets, Wouvermans, Bingheirs, DeNylder and others. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold without reserve.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneer.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, SATURDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 35 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of superb rosewood parlor suites, book-cases, wardrobes, centre tables, etageres, &c.; carpets, curtains, tête-à-têtes, lounges, &c.; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, beds and bedding, oak extension tables, dining-room chairs, oak beaufet library table, crockery and glass-ware, table cutlery and kitchen ware; also, a rosewood 7 octave piano forte, Walker's make; also, a rosewood 7 octave overstrung piano, serpentine front, round cornered, a splendid toned instrument and in complete order.

G. Goldsmith, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—I will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M., all the splendid furniture in the five-story dwelling No. 89 West 11th st., near 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining room and splendid bedroom furniture; rosewood and mahogany beds, hair mattresses, carpets; splendid rosewood piano forte, stool and cover, with a general assortment of household furniture. House to rent; $1,200 a year. Inquire on the premises.

AUCTION SALE.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J.—Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable and beautiful property, late the residence of Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, and now occupied by A. B. Holmes, Esq., at the corner of High and Orange sts.

The situation is commanding, attractive, inferior to none in the City, and only 5 minutes' walk from the dépôt. The house is large, highly embellished and replete with modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, conservatory, &c., &c., surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery, occupying grounds equal to twenty city lots, handsomely laid out, with box edging, and stocked with abundance of fruits, and embracing all the usual appurtenances of a first-class establishment, coach-house, ice-house, cow-house, &c., in perfect order.

The property is offered at private sale till April 5, next, and will be sold entire or in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms, 30 per cent. cash, and the balance on mortgage. Possession will be given May 1, next.

For maps and other particulars apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or to A. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

MEDICAL.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND Venereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen-nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into 8 rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD. —ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.—H. S. COLSTON, Surgeon, continues to apply his new and extraordinary system of treatment. Full particulars for self cure sent to any address upon receipt of a stamped directed envelope. Address No. 2 Huntington-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y. Consultations daily. Nervous persons should read *Vital Statics*, sent for 24 cents in stamps.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE.

Also, on
Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout,
Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills.
For sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Office Morris Canal and Banking Company,
Jersey City, March 10, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 153 Bowery —Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FOSTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
J. WALLON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASIEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT M FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD MEAD,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reëlected President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS. —The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.

R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willet. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. All money deposited before the 2d day of April will draw interest from the 1st inst. at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. on all amounts over five hundred dollars.

HARRISON HALL, President.
STEPHEN CUTLER, First Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Third Vice-President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Secretary's Office, New-York, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.

Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Mariners' Savings Bank,
No. 1 Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-st. }

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, commencing 1st of April. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. Smith, Secretary.

Shoe and Leather Bank,
New-York, March 19, 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. Buxton, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
Richard H. Bull, Secretary.

ELECTION.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, March 16, 1860. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, April 2 next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
$50 per tun, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N. Y

GENTLEMEN HAVING } GARDENS, WHO COUNTRY SEATS } have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the

POUDRETTE
OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over.

Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,

A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.

A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1,
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit puchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—At $4 per single barrel, and $3 per barrel for five barrels or more. They are large, white, mealy, prolific, fine flavored, the earliest known, and warranted not to rot in any soil. Apply to R. L. PELL, No. 32 St. John's Park.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. Priced catalogues with reduced rates will be mailed to applicants.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express, (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:40 P. M. White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Winter Arrangements—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:36 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray st., New-York.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, M'ch 17..2½ P.M.	Saturday, M'ch 17..5 P.M.
Monday, M'ch 19..5½ A.M.	Monday, M'ch 19..6½ A.M.
Monday, M'ch 19..3½ P.M.	Tuesday, M'ch 20..7 A.M.
Tuesday, M'ch 20..3½ P.M.	Wed'day, M'ch 21..7 A.M.
Wed'day, M'ch 21..3½ P.M.	Thursday, M'ch 22..7½ A.M.
Thursday, M'ch 22..3½ P.M.	Friday, March 23..7½ A.M.
Friday, March 23..3½ P.M.	Saturday, M'ch 24..7½ A.M.
Saturday, M'ch 24..3½ P.M.	Saturday, M'ch 24..5½ P.M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places on the arrival of the cars.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6 50 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.

Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N. Y.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.

Established in 1828.

Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.

An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.

One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.

Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.

Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

J. & C. FISCHER OFFER THE GREATEST inducements for cash. A fine assortment of their celebrated pianos, with the new improvement patent damper, at No. 856 Broadway, near 14th st.; $180 for a splendid piano, almost new; three new melodions, $35, $45 and $75.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTES—MANUFACTURED and for sale by the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. S. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 90 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and 2d-hand, for sale and hire. Hire allowed on purchase.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

SOPRANO SINGER.—A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO singer desires a situation in a New-York or Brooklyn quartette choir. Address, for three days, SOPRANO, Brooklyn Post-office, and H. H., Box No. 735 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

OTIS' STEAM HOISTING-MACHINES—The fastest, safest and best ever made, are in use at Lathrop, Luddington & Co.'s, No. 25 Park-place; B. T. Babbit's, No. 70 Washington st.; M. S. Driggs & Co.'s, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.'s, and Grew, Turner & Co.'s. Applications by mail promptly attended to. Address E. G. OTIS, Yonkers, N. Y.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. Wotton, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship R. R. CUYLER, Fred. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50, including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one half per cent. No risk taken under $200.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on THURSDAY, March 29. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,

SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

Baggage checked to all the above points.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in terms to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 3 P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 23 7½ A. M
Friday, March 23...3 P. M.	Friday, March 23...8 A. M.
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24. 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7½ A. M.	Monday, March 26. 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, Mch. 28...8 A. M.	Tuesday, Mch. 27...11 A. M.
Thursday, March 29. 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Mch. 28...11 A. M.
Friday, March 30...9 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 12½ P. M.
	Monday, April 2... 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

FARE, 50 CENTS.

The fast steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave the foot of 11th-st., (Secor's Foundry,) East River, at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 10½ o'clock A. M., MONDAY, March 26, and will then take the place of steamer ANSONIA between New-York and Bridgeport. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. Havens, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, foot of James-st., on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the above ports.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer ELM CITY, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXPRESSES.

TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS,
BY
THE CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA
AND
PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on TUESDAY, April 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., and will run regularly weekly thereafter, carrying a Letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri River will be in telegraphic connection with the East, and will be announced in due time.

Telegraph messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, in connection with the point of departure, will be received up to 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of leaving, and transmitted over the Placerville and St. Joseph telegraph wire to San Francisco and intermediate points by the connecting express in eight days.

The letter mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days from the departure of the Express.

The Express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento. Letters for Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian Possessions, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India will be mailed in San Francisco.

Special Messengers, bearers of letters to connect with the Express of the 3d of April, will receive communications for the courier of that day, at No. 481 10th-st., Washington City, up to 2:45 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 30; and in New-York, at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-st., up to 6:30 A. M. of 31st March.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above places and agents of the Company.

WM. H. RUSSELL, President.

Leavenworth City, Kansas, March, 1860.

Office in New-York—J. B. SIMPSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St Louis.
H. J. SPAULDING, Agent, Chicago.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON.
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON.
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON.
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS.
HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—SIX HUNDRED TONS OF light weight railroad iron in store at New-Orleans. Also, 500 tons 50 lb. rails, and 1,000 tons 56 lb. rails, ready for delivery from yard, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM L. SEYMOUR HAS REMOVED to the basement of No. 14 Pine-st., where he is prepared to attend to the purchase and sale of real estate, both in the City and country.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 7¾.
FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
NIGHTLY CROWDS
OF
CITIZENS, VISITORS,
AND
STRANGERS
To witness the performance of the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
And the following GREAT CAST, including
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF VANITY FAIR.
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT IN
VANITY FAIR.
The best and most brilliant
Comedy
Of the period,
Written by
DION BOURCICAULT,
The author of
"London Assurance"
and
"Old Heads and Young Hearts."
EVERY NIGHT
LAURA KEENE'S
THEATRE
is lighted up
with happy faces
and
brilliant smiles,
joining
in
THE FUN,
FROLIC,
and
SPORT
of
VANITY FAIR.
"Sparkling with drollery,
Full of fun,
Dashes at foolery,
Well done.
Epigrams let off,
Squibbling Society,
Characters hit off,
Every variety,
Roars of laughter
At what they're after.
Mingling,
Jingling,
Wit, fun, and gaiety. That's the ware
Always on hand in VANITY FAIR."

In this Comedy, written by the author of "London Assurance," he has struck his old rich vein of humor and glorious spirit, never equaled by any other Dramatist.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, March 23, 1860.
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
Unabated attraction of that bizarre animal, the
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
Repetition, to gratify public curiosity, of
THE OCTOROON ONCE MORE!
THE OCTOROON ONCE MORE!
THE OCTOROON ONCE MORE!
Besides which, the
THRILLING DRAMA OF GREEN BUSHES!
THRILLING DRAMA OF GREEN BUSHES!
THRILLING DRAMA OF GREEN BUSHES!
While, also, those novelties of the age, the
SEA LION, GRIZZLY BEAR, LEARNED SEAL,
VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES!
The public will be gratified to learn that,
ALTHOUGH THE MUSEUM CLOSES FOR A WEEK,
to be renovated, decorated, and otherwise improved, the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
will continue to receive visitors, as usual,
UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
and may be witnessed by all with convenience.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
Bourcicault's great drama of
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
From the author's copy, with new music, new scenery, &c., &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
Mr. Buckstone's great Drama, played in London 100 nights in succession, and entitled
GREEN BUSHES; or, 100 YEARS AGO,
with appropriate music, new scenery and accompaniments.
Between the acts will appear upon the stage the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
Wax Statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and Enormous Serpents, beautiful Aquaria, &c.
Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BENEFIT OF Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE ONLY YANKEE GAL,
Assisted by Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
THE ONLY IRISH BOY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, 1860, the entertainments will commence with
IRELAND AS IT WAS:
Or, The Middle Man.
Ragged Pat.......................Mr. Barney Williams
Judy O'Trot.......................Mrs. Barney Williams
After which,
LAW FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Barney Williams in five splendid parts.
To conclude with
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy, (with the song of the "Bold Soldier Boy,").......................Mr. Barney Williams
In Rehearsal—"WILLIE RILEY, Or NOT GUILTY, a Tale of Munster," adapted for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, 1860,
The performance will commence with
THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
Concluding with
ST. MARY'S EVE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 24 Mars, 1860.
Deuxieme et derniere representation du
LE SONNEUR DE ST. PAUL.

GRAND BRILLIANT CONCERT
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, 1860.
SENOR ALSINA.
The greatest living Spanish Tenor; his first appearance in America.
Messrs HARVEY and HERBERT,
Solo Pianists and performers of Duos for two pianos, which for brilliancy and execution, musical critics pronounce without parallel.
WM. B. HARVEY,
The great Violinist and Composer.
SENOR MORALES—Musical Director.
Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the principal music stores and hotels. Tickets may also be had at the Hall on Tuesday, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION.
SECOND SOIREE,
TUESDAY, March 27, 1860, at
GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 Broadway.
Tickets, admitting 1 for the remaining 5 soirées, $2 50. Admission for three to series, $7. Tickets 75 cents; at Scharfenberg & Luis', Breusing's and Schubert & Co.'s Music Stores; also, on evening of Concert.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 5 to 7½ P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the Great Moral Exhibition at Palace Gardens.
ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Largest collection of animals in the world. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers and Leopards. Just added—beautiful white Lama, or American Camel. Also, pair Cashmere Goats from the Himmalaya Mountains.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
George Christy's great comic adaptation of the ever popular
TOODLES,
WITH CAUDLE LECTURES.
Timothy Toodles.......................GEO. CHRISTY

ON EXHIBITION—ADMISSION FREE.
THE FIRST DAY OF WORSHIP
OF THE
PILGRIM FATHERS IN NORTH AMERICA,
At GOUPIL'S GALLERY, Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859-'60.—The fourth Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 24, 1860, at the Academy of Music, on which occasion the following eminent artists will appear: Madame GRAEVER, JOHNSON, Piano, and Signor PIETRO CENTEMERI, Baritone. Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Sharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. By order of

L. SPIER, Secretary.

THOSE WHO WISH TO SEE SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, at Temple Hall, 9th-st., 2 doors east of Broadway, should take the earliest opportunity or you may be too late. This was built by a lady; cost $25,000; occupied 13 years in building. It is open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Explanations given at all times by the proprietress and builder. Admittance 25 cents; children 12 cents.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT HAS THE honor to announce that she will repeat her Reading from the Poets, at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 24, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, will be obtained at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T LET SOLOMON'S TEMPLE GO away before you go to see it, as you never will be satisfied after hearing what it is. On 9th-st., 2 doors east of Broadway. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children 12 cents. Explanations day and evening, by the proprietress and builder.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

LECTURES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on *Manners*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, near Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door. WM. H. BADGER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 23, by Rev. T. B. Hagany, on *Benjamin Franklin*, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church near Delancey-st., to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH—A LECTURE by JOHN MACMULLEN, at his Lecture-room, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; scholars half-price.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS
WILL PREACH
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK except Saturday,
at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

THE COMMITTEE ON WARMING AND Ventilation of the Board of Education, having been requested to report to the Board the different methods of heating buildings, the cost, nature of heat, quantity of fuel used, durability, safety, and capacity of apparatus, will meet at the Hall of the Board, corner of Elm and Grand sts., on FRIDAY, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing suggestions from parties interested. Written communications on the subject sent to THOS. BOESE, Clerk of the Board of Education, previous to April 10, will receive the attention of the Committee.

HUGH G. CROZIER,
JAMES MARRINER,
EUGENE SHINE,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
JOS. McGUIRE, } Committee.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE NATIONAL UNION CLUBS.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held at Clinton Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Room No. 2. By order,

JOHN LLOYD, President pro tem.
George A. Halsey, Secretary pro tem.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until the 27th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of Coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of Oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of Pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of White Ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, not less than three inches in diameter, delivered sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.

There must be separate proposals for the wood and coal, and be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Wood," and "Proposals for Coal."

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr., } Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 342 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1819, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.

The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 22, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Bureau of Arrears, March 2, 1860. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1855, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid, and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the Hydeville Marble Company are requested to present the same for adjustment at my office, on or before the 1st of April. L. D. COMAN, Receiver, No. 15 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—IN PURSUANCE of a judgment of the Supreme Court, I shall sell at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, N. Y., on the 24th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, one of the most desirable residences in Newburgh, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the village, and containing an entire square of two acres. It is convenient to schools and churches, and public conveyances, and the view is extensive and magnificent.

The house is large and commodious, and contains every domestic convenience. The grounds are ornamented with a fountain, trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. There is also a fine variety of choice fruit.

For further particulars, apply to THOMAS GEORGE, Counsellor-at-Law, Newburgh, N. Y., or to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st.

JOHN J. MONELL, Referee.

Newburgh, Feb. 15 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.

EDWARD F. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.

f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

A CARD.—D. W. KELLOGG & CO. HAVING SOLD their jewelry store stock, fixtures, &c., No. 9?? Broadway, to Mr. GEORGE P. PRESSEY, they take pleasure in asking for him a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed since the opening of said store.

New-York, March 20, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between D. W. KELLOGG and B. S. THOMPSON, under the style and firm-name of D. W. KELLOGG & CO., is this day dissolved, by the terms of the partnership. D. W. KELLOGG.

New-York, March 21, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN COOK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN COOK is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.

JOHN COOK,
SAMUEL S. STAFFORD.

New-York, March 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.

New-York, March 1, 1860.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. Hayes' Proposed Exploration of the Polar Sea.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society was crowded beyond measure last night by a meeting of those who take an interest in the project of Dr. HAYES (who was one of Dr. KANE's companions when the latter undertook his famous expedition to the frozen zone in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN) to revisit those icy regions, and make an effort to penetrate through the Arctic Sea to the North Pole.

In the absence of Dr. HAWKS, the President, Mr. GEO. FOLSOM occupied the Chair, and, in the course of a few prefatory remarks, described the object of the meeting and bespoke for it the good will of the public.

Mr. THEOPHILUS FISKE, the Secretary, read letters from Professors HENRY, GUIJOT, GOULD and BACHE, in each of which the warmest wishes for the success of the project and the liveliest sympathy with Dr. HAYES in this heroic enterprise were unqualifiedly expressed. Prof. BACHE's letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that the public business in my charge must prevent me from attending the meeting called by the American Geographical and Statistical Society, to further the plans of Dr. J. J. HAYES in regard to a new expedition to the Arctic Regions.

The brilliant achievements of Dr. KANE and his remarkable discoveries have invested the region of Smith's Sound with especial interest, combining the romance of adventure with sober and thorough scientific examination and development. The laborious and successful observations in astronomy, in magnetism, in meteorology, in the tides, in natural history, in general physics, have stamped Dr. KANE's last expedition with the zeal of true science. These, of themselves, would have given him one of the high niches in the temple of fame, had he not already occupied by acclamation a higher, as the discoverer of the open Polar Sea. The more this question has been discussed and examined, the more his conclusions have been confirmed; Nature, through her servants of climate and heat, of winds and clouds, of animals and plants, speaking in his behalf.

To crown these investigations and discoveries, Dr. HAYES, who was KANE's companion and medical officer in the last expedition, proposes again to repair to Smith's Sound, and to push his way by a route familiar to him, and with appliances the use of which he has thoroughly studied, to the shore of that great reservoir of the American Gulf Stream—the Polar Sea. Making his home in Greenland, he proposes to avail himself of seasons adapted to Arctic exploration, and of improved means furnished by the advance of science, to push forward the complete solution of this great American geographical problem. With great unanimity the scientific bodies of our country have expressed themselves favorable to this undertaking, and have labored through their members to procure the means, and to point out the subjects for investigation. The harvest which Dr. KANE so successfully reaped is not all reaped; the mowers will yet find abundant materials for their sheaves, the gleaners for their bundles. The subjects of climate and magnetism, and tides and currents, of the aurora, of general physics, are by no means exhausted, and any one of them is worthy of an expedition to determine all its facts. The hardships and risks of such an expedition, the physical sufferings, if they must be encountered, will be well repaid by a position, such as, if successful, must place its commander on the roll of fame. Indeed, in a philosophical point of view, one might be willing to exchange a life of ease for death within the Polar circle, to occupy a place in men's memories beside that of ELISHA KENT KANE.

While Dr. HAYES has the indorsement of men of science throughout the country, and will receive contributions in proportion to the means of the intelligent and wealthy of other cities, it seems particularly appropriate that New-York, which has so completely identified itself with the fame and success of previous American Arctic Expeditions, should also lead in this one, and that the American Geographical Society should be the organ of the country in bidding it God-speed. May the efforts of the knowledge-loving and liberal citizens of the great emporium of commerce of America be successful in furnishing to this new enterprise every facility which money can give. The name of one great merchant is immortalized by its connection with the former expeditions. May there be many who will step forward to promote this—to be its GRINNELLS.

Very respectfully yours, A. D. BACHE.

DANIEL W. FISKE, Esq., Sec. Am. Geo. & Stat. Soc.

Dr. HAYES was then introduced, and, aided by topographical references to an enormous map of the Northern Hemisphere, said in substance as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is now a little more than four years since Dr. KANE returned from the North, reporting the discovery of an open Polar sea. Physicists had long before been generally agreed that such a sea probably existed, and the northern coast of Europe, Asia and America having been determined with considerable accuracy, it was assumed that the great body of water which they invested was mainly free from land; and hence, being free from all centers of ice accumulation, must be mainly open, at least during the Summer. The first substantial confirmation of this theory was obtained by the Russians, who, under HEDENSTROM, in 1810–11, and again, under ANJOU and URANGEL, in 1820–24, discovered an extensive open area, or *polynia*, to the northward of the New-Siberian Islands. It was left to our countryman, Dr. KANE, to bring from an opposite meridian more conclusive proof, and his researches assume the dignity of a great discovery. I have on a previous occasion dwelt minutely upon the results of the second Grinnell expedition, and I will not now detain you with a discussion of their importance. My design is to bring more prominently to your notice than I have done hitherto, the plans and purposes of the expedition which I propose to conduct to the field of exploration which Dr. KANE was the first to enter, with the view of continuing the researches which he so admirably began—to add to his observations upon the Polar Sea, to complete the survey of the northern coast of Greenland and Grinnell Land, and, over the iceless waters which lie beyond them, to mark the north pole of the earth. In order that you may clearly comprehend the nature of the proposed attempt, and the grounds upon which are based my expectations of success, I will ask your attention to the rude diagram upon the wall, exhibiting the Arctic regions in circumpolar projection. By an examination of the latitude, you will perceive that the Arctic Ocean has a mean diameter of about 2,500 English miles; and, rudely estimated, an area of 5,000,000 of square miles. The lands investing this extensive basin form the southern margin of a great ice-belt, which is continuous across the various channels connecting the Arctic with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; thus surrounding the region adjacent to the pole with a frozen annulus. Dr. KANE, whose first voyage as surgeon of the expedition under Lieut. DE HAVEN, in 1850, had given to him some important information upon the currents and ice movements of Baffin's Bay, carefully collated such accounts as had been published respecting the various efforts to penetrate the ice-barrier; and he thus arrived at the conclusion that the true route lay up the theretofore unexplored Smith Strait, which opens at the head of the Bay. To America is due the credit of having reduced the evidence to practical results. The second Grinnell Expedition, begun in 1853, added new proofs to those previously known in favor of the route by Smith Strait; and at the present time there is sufficient warrant for asserting that it is by this channel that the Pole is to be reached. It is true that in this direction the ice-belt is broader than at any other point; but this fact gives to the route peculiar advantages, since the polar current, setting rapidly to the south through Baffin Bay, loosens the ice, and opens passages through it, such as are not found to the same extent in other quarters, where the direction of the current is northerly. Although ice is often met in the line of Baffin Bay as low as the Banks of Newfoundland, yet no serious obstruction to navigation is presented until we have reached the latitude of Upernavik, 72° 40′; and beyond this whale-ships penetrate annually, and with little risk, as far as latitude 76°, in order to get to their fishing-grounds about the mouth of Lancaster Sound. Between the highest latitude attained by the whalers and Smith Strait, the water is mainly free during the Summer, and the distance, not exceeding 150 miles, is readily traversed. Dr. KANE's efforts in this direction were experimental, and his Winter harbor was selected on the eastern side of the channel, in latitude 78° 37′. His subsequent explorations proved his position to have been an unfavorable one; for he was exposed to the full force of the Polar current, which comes down from the north through the newly-discovered Channel of Kennedy. The ice carried down by this current not only prevented his release, but in consequence of the obstruction presented by the land, it was broken into hummocks to the northward, which rendered traveling in that direction excessively laborious. The same cause which operates to free the ice upon the Greenland coast will free the coast of Grinnell Land. Upon visiting this shore in the Spring of 1854, I found a smooth sheet of ice extending along the land as far up as latitude 80°. This ice was of but one Winter's freezing, and hence upon the closing in of the Winter of 1853–54 there was open water as far as that parallel. It is the knowledge of this fact which leads me to believe that a much higher latitude can be attained on the western side of the strait than on the eastern. Beyond Cape Frazer, lat. 79° 42′, the coast trends almost due north, and the current, flowing through the channel without obstruction, will no doubt leave the ice smooth and favorable for sledge operations. It is upon the coast of Grinnell Land that I will secure a harbor; and, as already observed, I have every confidence that a vessel can be taken along this shore with ease and safety nearly to the 80th parallel. The first Summer will be exhausted in making this locality, and the Winter will close around us early in September. From this time until the first of the following month we will remain inactive. Upon the earliest return of sunlight, the advance parties will be sent forward, and, by means of dog-sledges, provision depôts will be established at available points along the land. These parties will be followed by the main expedition, for the exploration of the Polar Sea. A boat, mounted on runners, will be transported over the ice until we have reached the object of our search, when, if such fortune awaits us, we will launch our little vessel upon the unknown waters, and bidding God speed, will push off directly for the Pole. It is unnecessary for me to enter into the details of such a general plan of operations in order to demonstrate its feasibility. The experience of Dr. KANE's parties, and the extensive journeys of the English explorers, is fresh in your recollection. A train of seven dogs will readily drag from 500 to 800 pounds weight upon a sledge, and they will average in speed from thirty to forty miles per day, upon a ration of thirteen ounces of pemmican. That a boat may be transported over the ice is shown by the experience of PARRY, KANE and others. The success and safety of the journey across the Polar water depends upon the skill with which the vessel is managed. An ordinary whale-boat, well manned, is as secure as any ship that rides the sea. I have no doubt that we shall meet the open water. If the season is backward, its southern margin may not extend as far south as the point at which it was discovered by Dr. KANE; but I do not anticipate that in any case our sledge travel will be extended further north than lat. 82°. Beyond this latitude there are, as already observed, conclusive reasons for believing that an open sea exists. The land does not, in all probability, extend far beyond the parallel mentioned, and all experience shows that it is only near the land that we find the Arctic waters completely closed. It is, indeed, not too much to say that so large a surface of water as the Arctic Ocean cannot be frozen over, even during the Winter; and with the advance of Summer the ice rapidly dissolves. The great body of the waters of the Arctic Ocean have a temperature considerably above freezing, and, as soon as the frigorific effect of the atmosphere is removed, the warm influences from beneath operate upon the ice, and soon waste it away. Besides, during the Summer, the ice is discharged by the great Polar currents of the Greenland Sea, and this must alone operate to free a large area about the Pole. The difficulties presented by this line of exploration seem to me to have been much over-estimated by persons, who, not familiar with the region, have written and spoken upon the subject. Indeed, by the experience of three centuries, the obstacles presented by the ice, the cold, and the scurvy, are readily overcome. Whale ships visit these seas annually, and as already observed, pass within a short distance of the seat of proposed operations. During the past twelve years, the search ships have penetrated the Baffin Bay ice, and wrecks are of very rare occurrence. The cold has been abundantly proven to be no obstacle to successful travel. The scurvy is more readily resisted in the Arctic climate than in any other, provided the recent discoveries in the art of preserving food are fully availed of. From all causes combined, the mortality on board of vessels visiting the Arctic seas during the past twelve years has been less than three per cent. of the whole number of persons engaged. Several ships have wintered in the ice without the occurrence of a single case of scurvy. I come now to speak of the utility of the proposed effort. Happily, on this head I am spared any reflections of my own. The subject has been maturely considered by the leading scientific societies of the United States—by your own body, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by the American Philosophical Society, by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, by the Boston Society of Natural History, and by the New-York Lyceum of Natural History; and these conclusions, expressed by a large number of our most eminent citizens, are to the effect that the objects contemplated are not only important to mankind, but are such as to warrant a full sanction and hearty encouragement to the project. I will merely state that, besides the survey and exploration of the Polar Sea and its adjacent lands, the proposed line of exploration covers a field in which the solution of important questions of magnetism and meteorology, and of natural history can certainly be effected. Indeed, there is no department of science to which valuable results will not be contributed. I am fully aware of the peculiar causes which have tended to mislead the public mind in relation to the dangers of Arctic exploration. These causes justify the hesitation which was felt in former years; but now that the truth has been made known by so many reliable observers; now that the means of travel have been so fully perfected, and the facilities for promoting health and comfort have become so well known, is it too sanguine a disposition which leads me to believe that I shall see again the little flag which, in 1854, I planted upon the coast of Grinnell Land? or to hope that it may even be my fortune to carry it thence to the point of extreme northness? [Loud applause.]

Mr. EGBERT L. VIELE, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Society appointed to coöperate with Dr. HAYES, presented a unanimous report, in which they recommend "that active exertions be made at once to enable the expedition to sail this Spring. The great interest," they proceed to say, "which has been manifested by men of science, and by a large number of American citizens, in the success of the expedition, leads to the hope that the necessary funds will be contributed in time for the organization of the small party which will be sufficient to solve the problem which has for so long a time occupied the attention of geographers throughout the civilized world. There can be no question that its solution, by an American expedition, will add to our national reputation. The means for accomplishing success are so simple, and the end to be attained so full of valuable results, that we feel assured that an appeal to the love of science, and the patriotism of our citizens, cannot be disregarded. The Committee have, therefore, prepared a paper to be signed by those who may be disposed to become the patrons of the expedition, which will be circulated at once, and to which the Committee would ask the earnest attention of all who feel a just pride in the advancement of our national character."

Before the question as to the adoption of the report had been put, remarks highly laudatory of the enterprise which it favored, and of the men who had originated it, were made by Mr. VIELE, Prof. MITCHELL and Prof. LIEBER. It was adopted unanimously, and afterwards subscriptions of $1,000 each were announced as having been received from Professors HENRY and BACHE, and liberal contributions from MOSES H. GRINNELL and others.

Dr. A. H. STEVENS, who was the last speaker, drew a moral from the courage exhibited by men of our own day in undertaking enterprises for the benefit of the race to which no historical record of physical endurance and lofty aims could furnish a parallel. He made particular allusion to Dr. HAYES.

It was subsequently announced by the Chairman that M. DE LAROQUET, the Vice-President of the Geographical Society of Paris, had donated 500 francs for the purposes of the expedition.

Mr. FRANKMORE offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee appointed to confer with Dr. HAYES be authorized to receive subscriptions to promote the objects of the expedition, and to be empowered to add to their number.

The Chairman stated that GEORGE STEPHENSON, one of Dr. KANE's companions in his Arctic expedition, and who has recently arrived here from Ireland, was present, and entirely willing to undertake the hardships of a second Polar voyage.

Professor MITCHEL made a second appeal for funds, and expressed his readiness to contribute to the extent of his means.

After the announcement had been made that the subscription papers would be placed on the table for the purpose of affording a direct opportunity for contributing to the objects of the meeting, an adjournment was moved and carried unanimously.

Ventilation as Influencing Health and Longevity.

LECTURE BY MR. E. Y. ROBBINS.

Mr. E. Y. ROBBINS delivered the second of his course of lectures on "Sanitary Science," at Cooper Institute last evening. His subject was "Ventilation as Influencing Health and Longevity." He commenced by saying that air was the prime necessary of life; that we could live more days without food than we could minutes without air. The purpose of our breathing was, first, to supply the blood with oxygen, which is the life-sustaining principle of the air, and second, to free the blood from carbonic acid and other impurities. The air which we breathe is found on expiration to have lost a large part of its oxygen, and to be impregnated with carbonic acid gas—that substance which often proves fatal to persons who descend into wells, and which is the active agent of death in cases of suicide by burning charcoal. It produces death whether retained in the blood or inhaled into the lungs—the poisoning process in both cases being precisely the same. To produce death by that agent, it was by no means necessary that it should be breathed in a pure state. Dr. CARPENTER had ascertained that air containing five or six per cent. of carbonic acid gas would produce immediate death, and that less than one-half that quantity would soon prove fatal; and Dr. T. HERBERT BARKER had ascertained by experiments with this substance, that an animal in an atmosphere containing only two per cent. of carbonic acid would die in about two hours. Now the air which we exhale from the lungs contains, according to standard authorities, about five per cent. of carbonic acid, and hence if exactly the same air were reinhaled it would quickly prove fatal. It is a substance that is constantly accumulating in the blood, and if it is not as constantly removed it will speedily produce death. The process of breathing is but the instinctive effort of nature to free herself from the presence of this poison. But air which has once been in the lungs will no longer perform this office, being already saturated with carbonic acid. Hence the necessity of inhaling fresh air at every breath. The importance of this was illustrated by Dr. SOUTHWOOD SMITH, who said: "Stop the respiration of an animal, or confine it to air which has already been respired, and carbon accumulates in the venous blood and mixes with the arterial blood. In half a minute the blood flowing in the arteries is evidently darker; in three-quarters of a minute it is of a dusky hue, and in a minute and a half it is quite black. Every particle of arterial blood now disappears and the whole mass becomes venous, sensibility is abolished, the animal falls down, and in three, or at most in four minutes, the heart entirely ceases its action, and can never again be excited." Now, if effects are proportioned to their causes, and if an atmosphere impregnated with five per cent.—or one twentieth part of its volume—of carbonic acid, will thus produce death in a few minutes, what must be the probable effect of breathing, for twenty or forty years, even the much minuter proportions which must be present in every inhabited room where there is not a constant ingress and egress of air? It must lower the standard of health and shorten the duration of life. But not only is the air in a close room thus constantly being impregnated with carbonic acid gas to the amount of about 28 cubic inches per minute for each adult man occupying such room, but there is also, according to the best authorities, constantly being discharged by the lungs and pores of the skin, an equal amount, by weight—that is, about 3 or 3½ pounds in twenty-four hours—of effete, decaying animal substance, in the form of insensible vapor, which we often see condensed in drops upon the windows of crowded rooms and railroad-cars. Those drops, if collected and evaporated, leave a thick putrid mass of animal matter. The breathing of these exhalations is believed to be quite as efficient in producing disease as carbonic acid itself. But there is still a third deterioration produced in the air by respiration, and that is, the loss of its oxygen. Oxygen is the vital and life-supporting principle of the air, and it is found that, when the air enters the lungs, the blood absorbs about 40 per cent. of the oxygen which it contains. It is upon this we live; and the air that is exhaled being deficient by almost one-half in this vital element, of course can no longer support life. And as we inhale about 500 cubic inches of air every minute, we of course deprive that quantity of air of 40 per cent. of its oxygen each minute. The Creator has provided for the constant and complete removal of these poisonous exhalations by causing the expired air to rise, by its increased warmth and consequent levity, quickly above our heads and beyond the reach of a second inhalation, and by sweeping it away by the winds; but by our impervious ceilings and tight walls we obstruct the operation of this beneficent law, and prevent these poisonous exhalations from escaping. Hence the air of a close room, though occupied but by a single person, becomes, from the very first moment of occupancy, impregnated with these impurities, which accumulate more and more, the longer it is occupied without ventilation, and the more it is crowded. It would certainly be difficult to over estimate the importance to life and health of the purity of the air we breathe, and it would also be difficult to determine to what period of duration human life might be prolonged, did we, and had our ancestors always breathed a perfectly pure atmosphere. A most remarkable and convincing illustration of the effects of the quality of the air we breathe upon health, is to be found in the experience of the armies of England and France during the late Russian war. England, out of a total force of 93,959 men engaged in the campaign in the Crimea, lost 33,645, of which number only 2,658 were killed in action, and 1,761 died of wounds, while no less than 16,298 died of disease at the seat of war, and about 13,000 were sent home on account of sickness, many of whom, no doubt, afterwards died. To every one taken to the hospitals on account of wounds, twelve were taken there on account of disease. The chief destroyer was typhus fever. M. BOUDENS, Surgeon-in-Chief of the French army, in a letter written home during the war, says of this disease: "It is engendered by crowding and want, either in hospitals, prisons, or on board of vessels. The disease may indeed be called forth and removed at will." And he adds: "The first remedy is pure air and powerful ventilation." The great mortality in the English army was during the early period of the war. After the Sanitary Commissioners arrived and commenced their operations by securing greater ventilation, the sickness was stayed, and finally disappeared. The great panacea was fresh air. In the French army, where no sanitary reforms were introduced, the great mortality continued and increased, thus showing clearly that the changes made by the Sanitary Commissioners in the English army were the sole causes of the decrease of mortality where they labored. Recurring again to the condition of our buildings here, the lecturer said: In our school-rooms the matter is still worse; while in our railroad cars we have actually less breathing room than the wretched prisoners in the black-hole of Calcutta—they having had about forty cubic feet per man, while in our cars we have only an allowance of about thirty cubic feet. In addition to this, the lighting of our rooms in the evening is a source of great contamination to the air—each gas burner being estimated to generate as much carbonic acid gas as the respiration of four persons, or more than 100 cubic inches per minute. Every gas burner should have a ventilating tube to carry off the products of combustion, and convey them entirely out of the room, as is the case in the Houses of Parliament, and many other public and private buildings in England. In conclusion, he stated his belief, that by due attention to sewerage and ventilation, the mortality of this City would be decreased ten thousand every year. The lecture, which occupied about an hour in reading, was listened to with great satisfaction by all present. When the lecture was concluded, Dr. HARRIS stated that the next lecture would be delivered on Monday evening.

In answer to a call, Dr. HALLIDAY referred to recent visits he had made to the houses in this City in which a number of families lived together. He said that the Italian residents here, especially, were in the habit of living several families together, in one comparatively small room. He also mentioned that in a single block he found forty-five families, not a single one of whom had a child living. When he asked for their children, the answer generally was, "God has taken them away to heaven." This terrible infant mortality was caused by want of cleanliness and ventilation in their residences. When Dr. HALLIDAY had concluded, the audience separated.

Republican Central Campaign Club.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, HON. CHAS. CASE, OF INDIANA, EX-SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH, ETC.

A regular meeting of this Club was held at Clinton Hall last evening—the President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in the Chair. About one hundred members were in attendance. A resolution was adopted requiring the Executive Committee to report at the next meeting a plan of operations for the coming campaign, and inviting other campaign clubs throughout the country to correspond with, and send delegates to this Club. The President then introduced Hon. CHAS. CASE, Member of Congress from Indiana, who, he said, happening to be in the City, had been invited to attend the meeting of the Club, and who would now favor them with a speech.

He expounded at length the principles of the Republican Party, and while he was speaking, Senator WILSON entered the room. He was welcomed with great applause.

When Mr. CASE had concluded, Mr. WILSON was called on to speak, but having temporarily left the room, Ex-Senator TRUMAN SMITH was asked to entertain the audience, which he did with perfect success. He spoke of the pending contest in Connecticut, and said that a perfect avalanche of infernal devils had lately poured in upon the heads of the people of Connecticut in the shape of Democratic politicians. There was the "distinguished" FERNANDO WOOD, who had been giving an oration just half way between Sing Sing and Weathersfield—a fact which he could not possibly account for, inasmuch as his proper audience dwelt at each end of the line, and were so peculiarly situated that they could not go and hear him. [Great laughter and applause.] Mr. SMITH continued to amuse his hearers until the reappearance of the Massachusetts Senator, when he took his seat, and the President introduced Mr. WILSON, who was again greeted with vociferous applause.

He said that he had no misgivings about the result of the approaching election in Connecticut. The Republicans there, to be sure, had become somewhat alarmed, but only just enough to make them go to work. The Democrats were using every means to carry the State, and were trying to get up all sorts of panics; but that was their trade. They had done nothing for the last three months but get up panics. When he was last in this City on his way to Washington, a set of Union savers had just issued an address, in which they tried to frighten the people, and in order to do it, vilified some of the purest statesmen of the Republican Party. But their base attempt had met the scorn it deserved, and the authors of it had slunk away, and now hide their disgraceful countenances from the contemptuous gaze of the public. He went on to Washington, and there he found the same condition of things. The Democrats were foaming with rage, and trying to create consternation in the public mind. The session of Congress opened, and the war commenced. For six long weeks the Republicans sat calmly in their seats, and listened to the vilest abuse of themselves and their party—intermixed with the most unblushing treason, and unnumbered threats of dissolution. They did not deign to reply, but let events take their course. They allowed them to utter their treason, confident that public opinion would bring them to their senses. And so it has. They have now slunk away under the withering indignation of the patriotic men of the country. The object of all this was well understood in Congress; it didn't alarm us, and I don't think it alarmed you much here, although you did get up a Union meeting to advertise your Spring goods. When this panic was through with, they next tried to frighten us about trade. The South wasn't going to buy any more goods of us,—they were going into manufactures at once. Why, you might as well attempt to raise cotton in this State as to manufacture it in the Slave States. The laws of trade are older even than negro slavery. Men will buy where they can buy the cheapest, and sell where they can sell the dearest. Southern trade has not been so large for years as it is this Spring, and the reason is that the South has more money than they ever had before, and they are just the men to spend their money when they have it. The manufacturing interest of New-England was never better than it is now, with the exception of one branch of industry, which is now suffering a temporary depression, owing to an over-production. But all this will be shortly remedied, and in a month from now you will hear the last of the Lynn strikers. They are trying the same game of panic with the people of Connecticut at the present moment, but I don't believe they will succeed. The people of Connecticut will rebuke this appeal to their lust for gain, and maintain the honor of their ancestry. I am going to New-England for a few days, and I expect to return with my confidence in her people undiminished. I trust that we shall win a victory in Connecticut equal to that won in New-Hampshire; and if we do, the campaign will have fairly opened, and if we do our duty, victory will be inevitable. And when the Republican Party have got possession of the reins of Government, I have sufficient confidence in their patriotism and good sense to believe that they will administer it in the interest of the country, and of the whole country—East, West, North and South.

The speech was frequently interrupted with applause.

An Executive Committee of thirty was elected to carry out the plans of the Club for the Presidential campaign—among whom are the names of David Dudley Field, Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. Curtis Noyes, John Collins, etc.

The meetings of the Club will hereafter be held in the Lecture-room of the Stuyvesant Institute, which has been permanently engaged for that purpose.

The Tragedy in the Lower Bay.

A CLUE TO THE MURDERER PROBABLY OBTAINED—EXCITEMENT AT FULTON MARKET SLIP.

Early yesterday morning, Capt. WEED, of the Second Precinct Police, received information that a sea-faring man, having in his possession a bag, containing a large amount of money, had come up to the City by a Staten Island ferry-boat on the previous day. In conversation with the hands on board, the man stated that he had been employed on the sloop *Wm. Tell* which had been sunk in a collision in the Lower Bay, and that the captain was crushed to death at the moment of the disaster, while he himself barely escaped by means of the boat, which he managed to cut away before the vessel sank. This not very plausible story appears to have been credited, and the man, assisted by his auditors, occupied himself with counting the contents of his money-bag while the boat proceeded to the City. This man is now believed to be the murderer of Capt. BURR and OLIVER and SMITH WATTS, the lads, who, with himself, composed the crew of the oyster-sloop *E. A. Johnson*, which was found abandoned on Wednesday morning, near Coney Island, with such undoubted evidences that a bloody tragedy had recently been enacted on board of her. With this clue, Capt. WEED started in pursuit of the individual in question, and soon succeeded in tracing him to his residence in the lower part of the City, whence he had departed on Wednesday evening, accompanied by his wife and child. Where he has gone to is not yet ascertained. The capture of the fugitive is not despaired of, however, as two experienced officers are on his track.

The sloop was visited all day yesterday by a curious throng, but the police, in whose custody she is, permitted no one to go on board. It is feared that the murderer, should he be captured, cannot be brought to justice, because the bodies of his victims have not been found and probably cannot be recovered.

Officers JAMES and BURDETT, of the Harbor Police, went yesterday afternoon to Staten Island in search of the missing yawl. About 7 o'clock P. M. they found her lying on the beach on the south side of Fort Tompkins. A workman in the neighborhood saw the supposed murderer leave the boat on Wednesday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and conversed with him with reference to the safety of the boat if it should be left on the beach. After his departure this man went to the boat, where he found two first-rate oars, a boot belonging to the right foot, a broom and a tiller. Owing to the seats being covered with snow, it was not apparent whether there were any blood marks or not. The officers started to bring her to the City, but the roughness of the water compelled them to put into Bay Ridge, L. I., where the boat was moored for the night. This morning she will be brought up to the Barge Office.

Board of Councilmen.

THE WORTH MONUMENT—CROTON WATER FOR THE STATE PRISON AT SING SING—AN ACCOUNT OF THE CABLE CELEBRATION TO BE PUBLISHED.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a petition was presented by F. E. Mather, Esq., who asked that unless the Worth Monument be at once completed and inclosed, it be demolished and the remains of Gen. Worth surrendered to his widow, that she may deposit them in a decent resting place.

The Croton Board presented a remonstrance, with the draft of an act, in reference to the water used at Sing Sing State Prison, setting forth that a great wrong would be done to the City by conferring the water privileges sought for. The Board protests in strong terms against the proposed diversion of the water, without allowing the City a voice in the matter, and insists that if this is consummated it will prove only the opening wedge for further encroachments.

A resolution directing that 5,000 copies of the report of the Committee which had charge of the Atlantic Cable celebration be printed and bound, under the direction of the Clerk "for the use and benefit of the members of the Common Council and the public," was adopted.

The Board concurred in directing that Broadway, from Seventeenth to Forty-second streets, and South-street from Whitehall to Corlears streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, and adjourned to Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE WOOD.—The funeral of this eminent lawyer took place yesterday afternoon, from the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place. A large number of members of the Bar and other prominent citizens were in attendance. Among the latter we noticed Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. DE WITT and VERMILYEA. Dr. VERMILYEA spoke at considerable length of the life of the deceased, and of his virtues as a man, a lawyer and a Christian. The funeral rites at the residence of the deceased were performed by Rev. Dr. VINTON and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, according to the forms of the Episcopal Church. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: CHAS. O'CONOR, DANIEL LORD, HIRAM KETCHUM, Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, Ex-Judge PEABODY, JOSEPH BLUNT and R. H. MCCURDY. The remains were deposited in the family vault at Greenwood.

CHAPEL FOR GRACE CHURCH.—The building of a Chapel for Grace Church has just been commenced in Fourteenth-street, nearly opposite the Academy of Music. Although designated a Chapel, the building, when completed, will form quite an imposing structure. The edifice and lot will together cost almost $100,000. In neatness of design and architectural finish the building promises to excel any similar structure in the City. In it will be held the Sabbath School and Bible Classes attached to the Church. During the Summer vacation, when Grace Church on Broadway is closed, there will be stated preaching there.

PRESENTATION.—At the drill of the Seventy-first Regiment last Tuesday, at the new Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Capt. ASA F. MILLER, of Company H, was presented with a gold medal, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. ASA F. MILLER by the members of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard." Lieut. PAYED presented the medal with a neat speech, to which the Captain responded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—JOHN SHEEHAN, residing at No. 281 First-avenue, was knocked down in Avenue A, near Twenty-third street, by stage No. 994, of FINCH & WHITE's Avenue A line, on Wednesday morning, and so severely injured that he soon died. PATRICK MCKENNA, the driver of the stage, was arrested.

Fires.

IN THE ST. DENIS HOTEL.

A fire broke out in a bed-room in the fifth story of the St. Denis Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, about 8 o'clock last evening, and although the firemen were soon present, it was with difficulty, owing to the immense height of the building, that they could bring a stream of water to bear; the fire communicated to the wood work of a magnificent dome before it could be extinguished, injuring the building probably to the extent of $2,500. The house is owned by Mr. JAMES RENWICK, who has it fully insured. Mr. P. DEGIVE, the proprietor of the hotel, estimates the damage to his furniture, by water, at from $5,000 to $8,000. It is insured for $5,000 each in the Excelsior, East River, Everett, Rutgers, and Relief Insurance Companies. The hotel was crowded with guests, who were thrown into great confusion by the occurrence. One of the proprietors, while running up a flight of stairs, was struck in the eye with a ladder that a fireman was carrying down, and received a severe bruise. Some coals dropping from a grate are believed to have caused the fire.

IN STABLES—A HORSE BURNED.

At 9 o'clock, two frame stables in the rear of Nos. 62 and 64 Cherry-street, owned by Mrs. TIGH, were entirely consumed, together with one horse, belonging to Mr. CUSICK. Four other horses were rescued. The total loss is $300, upon which there is no insurance. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from a pipe.

IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

A defective flue between the houses Nos. 71 and 73 Ninth-avenue, occasioned a fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a damage of $350, which is covered by a policy of $2,100 in the North River Insurance Company. No. 73 is a tenement-house, and some of the occupants narrowly escaped suffocation.

Police Reports.

COUNTERFEITERS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Information was received last evening at the Police head-quarters, that an attempt to pass $2 counterfeit bills on the Warren Bank, Rhode Island, would be made. Mr. Polhamus, the telegraph operator, dispatched the news to every Station-house in the City, and each patrolman was ordered to warn all the shopkeepers on his beat of the matter. In less than twenty minutes after the information was telegraphed from the central office a message was received from the Ninth Precinct, announcing the arrest of Bridget McDade, Mary Callahan and James Smith for attempting respectively to pass the counterfeit in question, at No. 734 Washington-street, corner of Greenwich and King, and corner of Clarkson and Hudson streets. In other Precincts arrests were also made.

A BROKER IN TROUBLE.

Wm. S. Green alleges that he was induced a few days since, by the plausible representations of an old gentleman named Louis Dietz, to sell him 25 gross of bottles, valued at $162 50, upon his promise to pay $100 on account, when the property should be delivered at the store of McBride Brothers, No. 176 Washington-street, of which firm he claimed to be the agent. After the delivery of the bottles, Mr. Green called for his money, but was informed by Mr. McBride that Dietz was not connected with the firm, and that he had already been paid $50 on account of the property, which he had represented as his own. Under these circumstances, Dietz was arrested upon a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and Justice KELLY has the matter under advisement.

UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Early yesterday morning, Henry Gardner, a sailor, boarding at No. 336 Pearl-street, was decoyed into a dark alley in Roosevelt-street by one John Kelly, who knocked him down and examined his pockets. As the sailor had no money, the robber had his trouble for his pains; and Officer Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, who had been quietly watching the transaction, took him into custody. Justice KELLY committed him to the Tombs.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.—By direction of the Mayor, the Police have recently reported all of the new buildings erected in the city since the 1st of January, 1859. The following is a synopsis of their report: The whole number of buildings erected is 1,531, of which 51 are in the First Police Precinct; 35 in the Second; 202 in the Third; 507 in the Fourth; 229 in the Fifth; 361 in the Sixth; 46 in the Seventh; 103 in the Eighth, and 217 in the Ninth. Of the new buildings, there are of brick or stone 466, two stories high; 194, three stories high, and 117, four stories and over. Of frame buildings there are 363 of two stories; 212 of three stories, and three of four stories and over. There are 22 public buildings of brick or stone, and six of wood. The number of buildings erected for manufacturing purposes is 67, of which 56 are brick or stone. The buildings for manufacturing purposes were for the following branches: Brass and copper, carriage, gas-fitting, gas-purifying, paint, whiting, kerosene oil, sulphur, Japan ware, percussion-caps, dyes, drugs, curled hair, cotton, gutta percha pipe, hats, paper, fringe, pottery, glass, agricultural implements, soap, tinware, block factory, porcelain, saw mill, hay-presses, blacksmith, planing mills—one each; machinery, oil, boxes, drugs, white lead, chains—two each; iron, three; cooper and carpenter shops—four each; distillers, four.

POLITICAL.—The Americans have made the following nominations: For Collector of Taxes and Assessments, EDMUND DRIGGS, Democrat; For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, SAMUEL GRAHAM, Democrat; For Street Commissioner, JOHN WILLIAMS, Republican.

FOUND DROWNED.—THOMAS GILMORE, a man well known to the Police, was found yesterday morning in a pond at the corner of Smith and Varet streets, Eastern District. It is supposed that he fell into the water while intoxicated and was drowned.

BASE BALL.—The Continental Base Ball Club has reorganized for the year by electing the following officers: President, WM. L. WOOD; Vice-President, J. E. Winants; Secretary, Thomas Watlington; Treasurer, John Silsby.

WARNING TO LIVERY-STABLE KEEPERS.—A man who hired a vicious horse from a livery-stable keeper, and had one of his legs broken by the animal, obtained a verdict for $150 damages against the owner, in the City Court, yesterday.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 22, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 1, 7, 38, 39, 40, 6, 42, 44.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3 P. M.

North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.

Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Vanderbilt* will close on Saturday, March 24, at 10½ A. M.

The Havana mail for the *De Soto* will close on Tuesday, March 27, at 11½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	Mar. 24	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Mar. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
John Bell	Mar. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Circassian	Mar. 29	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Mar. 31	New-York	Havre.
North Briton	Mar. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	Mar. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	April 4	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	April 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Illinois	April 7	New-York	Havre.
Arabia	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Adriatic	April 14	New-York	Havre.
Niagara	April 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Mar. 1	Hamburg	New-York
City of Manchester	Mar. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Mar. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Mar. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washingt'n	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Mar. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Mar. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	Mar. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	Mar. 24	Liverpool	Boston
Prince Albert	Mar. 31	Galway	New-York
Persia	Mar. 31	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
De Soto	Mar. 27	New-York	H. & N. O.
Karnak	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Port-au-Platt, from Port-au-Platt—Messrs. F. Finke, M. Deirchs, A. Gansland.

In bark George S. Hunt, from Matanzas—J. H. Stilman, Thos. McNab, L. L. Morrison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 59 | Sun sets.... 6 14 | Moon sets.... 7 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 16 | Gov. Island. 9 05 | Hell Gate....10 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool, J. Thompson's Nephew; Cambrian, (Br.,) Russell, Glasgow, J. Wilmot & Co.

Barks Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Liberty, Shaw, Marseilles, Draper & Devlin.

Brigs Lavacca, Parker, Mobile, Norcross & Prince; Pizarro, Sturges, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; Advance, (Nor.,) Teilerson, London, Holmboe & Hoadley; Georgia, Sherman, Nassau, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Princess Royal, ——, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners E. B. Crowell, Low, Jamaica, H. Underwood; S. A. Taylor, Dukes, Plymouth, ——; Ocean Wave, Conover, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; Neal, Henderson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Kate, Skidmore, Matanzas, ——; Willis Putnam, Atkins, Galveston, A. Howes; D. J. Bower, Johnson, Richmond, J. C. Slaght; Mulgrave (Br.,) Ronkey, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Tamaulipas, Ackley, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Emily, Smith, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; H. Chase, Tryon, Hartford, master; J. S. Snow, Conary, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Cossack, (of Boston,) Gray, Whampoa Dec. 21, passed Macao 24th, Java Head Jan. 24, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 3, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 1, in lon. 38, with silks, matting, &c., to Cary & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 33 30 S., lon. 28 41 E., spoke Br. ship Affghan, from Calcutta for Liverpool. From the Cape of Good Hope has had a continuation of light winds, with a total failure of trades in the South Atlantic. Was boarded on the 21st off Woodlands by a pilot from boat No. 1, M. H. Grinnell. Same day experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which split foretopsail, spanker and maintopmast staysail.

Bark Alexander Robbins, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to A. B. Howe. Will load for River Platte.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Matanzas March 9, with sugar and melado to J. W. Delano & Co.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, from Newark for Providence.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Carlton Jayne, Jayne, Brookhaven, in ballast, for Alexandria.

Schr. Edwin M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Virginia, via Keyport, with oysters.

Schr. Restless Smith, Richmond 4 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W., and snowing.

Below.

Bark "J. J. Hathurst," from Matanzas.—By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.

Brig Homer, (Br., of Nova Scotia.)—By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.

Schr. Old Dominion, (3 masts,) Johnson, Havana, with sugar, &c., to Robert & Williams.

Brig Orilla, Rio Janeiro 54 ds.—Both by pilot boat George Steers, No. 6.

Schr. Gazelle, from Cardenas.—(By pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.)

Sailed.

Ships John Bright, for Liverpool; Sunderland, for Antwerp; Simoda, for Sydney; Haze, for Hong Kong. Barks Starr King, for Nicolaefsk; Reindeer, for Barbados; Virginia, do. Brigs Machias, Nuevitas; Icarian, Barbados; Santiago, (Brem.,) Port-au-Platt; Aberdeen, Cardenas. Schrs. Wild Pigeon, San Francisco; Grace Worthington, Santa Cruz; P. M. Tinker, ——; City of Norfolk, Havana; Chara, Jacmel.

Also, steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk; Montgomery, for Savannah.

The steamships Australasia, for Liverpool, and the Granada, for Indianola with troops, are at anchor in Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, March 22, sunset—Wind light N.; snowing; cannot see any distance off shore.

SANDY HOOK, March 22, sunset—Steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, south of the Hook. One ship, bound out, at anchor at S. W. Spit. Wind moderate, N. N. E.; weather cloudy and hazy.

BOSTON, March 22—Arr. brigs Fred. Wording, Rowe, Surinam; Douglass, O'Brien, St. Martin's.

NEWPORT, March 22.—Passed up schr. Bella Peck, Gardner, from Charleston for Providence.

SAVANNAH, March 22—The screw-steamship Mount Vernon (detained at the Hook, by fog, 15 hours) arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., the 21st inst.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot boat George Steers, No. 6, came to the City this morning, and reports the gale last night as being very heavy. When off Barnegat, at 2 P. M., saw two small sloops come in collision, one of which sunk in a short time afterwards.

A lighter has arr. at the schr. Defiance, ashore on the Hook; they will commence operations as soon as the weather moderates. The wind is blowing heavy from N. W., with a heavy sea.

The schr. Sabine, Day, hence the 10th inst. for Newbern, N. C., is ashore on Cedar Island, Va. She lies in the sand about four feet. Her cargo is nearly all landed on the beach, and lies in an exposed situation.

The steamship Star of the West is now on the large sectional dock for the purpose of being stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The ship Zingara is also on the small balance dock for the same purpose.

The Brem. brig Port-au-Platt, from Port-au-Platte, sld. 5th inst. Left no Am. vessels in that port.

The lighter-sloop Adams, ashore on Governor's Island, has been got off without damage.

MOBILE, March 21.—The schr. Orin Cowl, hence for Boston, is ashore on the Knowl, outside Mobile Point. A steamer is alongside.—(By telegraph.)

MR. MULLER, PROFESSOR OF FENCING, has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public that he will give a grand exhibition of fencing at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst., on which occasion he will be assisted by his pupils, in the small-sword, broadsword, single stick and quarter staff. He promises the amateurs of this City who will honor him with their presence, the finest display of assault d'armes that has ever taken place in the United States. M. Salignac, Professor of Fencing, of Boston, will make an assault during the evening with M. Muller. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1860.

$500 REWARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council, approved by me this day, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction, or for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction, of the person or persons who have recently made several attempts to set fire to buildings on 100th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the City of New-York; said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

An Independent Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the youngest of the daily newspapers of the City of New-York. The first number was issued on the 18th of September, 1851,—so that it has only just completed the eighth year of its publication. But it has already become one of the most widely known and most firmly established daily journals of the United States. Its circulation is quite as large as that of any other daily of its class in the City of New-York,—and, in reputation for enterprise, energy, and reliability, it may fairly challenge comparison with any other newspaper in the country.

The TIMES is wholly and entirely INDEPENDENT in its discussion of all topics of public interest. It does not deny or doubt the importance or necessity of Political Parties to the proper management of public affairs,—for all experience shows that in every Constitutional Government party divisions and party contentions are essential to the preservation of public liberty, and to the vigorous and responsible conduct of the Administration. But while it does not quarrel with party organizations, it declines to be their instrument. Party organs are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently influential already. Every party and every faction has its representatives and retained advocates in the newspaper Press. The great majority of the journals of the United States are directly connected with the party organizations of the country—representing their principles, seeking the promotion of their ends, echoing their wishes, publishing news and speeches, with comments only in their interest,—and being conducted and managed only as agents for the accomplishment of party purposes. They have, therefore, no higher authority and no stronger claim to confidence and respect than the parties they represent. As a general thing they are read mainly by that portion of the public who concur with them in opinion; and, as their statements are always more or less colored by their sentiments and wishes, they command very little attention, and still less influence, beyond the immediate circle of their own partisans.

The TIMES asserts for JOURNALISM a higher function than this. Instead of consenting to be simply the retained advocate of any political party, it claims the right to judge, fairly and dispassionately, *all* parties,—approving and aiding whatever in any of them may tend to the promotion of the public good, and condemning and denouncing everything in all of them which involves detriment or disaster to the country at large.

Its first great aim is to become a RELIABLE NEWSPAPER,—reporting promptly and fairly everything of public interest concerning all parties and all public men,—neither distorting nor exaggerating facts for the benefit or the injury of any, but rendering equal and exact justice to all alike. It does not profess neutrality upon any political issue,—still less indifference to any great political movement:—but while it will discuss everything connected with public affairs, with perfect freedom and with whatever ability it can command, it will do this, not in the interest, for the benefit, or under the control of any public man, or of any Political Party,—but solely in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the promotion of the welfare of the whole country. While upon all topics its tone will be firm, vigorous, and entirely independent, it will deal in argument rather than invective, in the language of persuasion rather than menace, and will strive to allay, by all fair and just appeals, rather than to increase by inflammatory counsels, the sectional agitation which disturbs the peace and threatens the welfare of the Federal Union. It will insist always upon a faithful adherence to the Constitution, respect for the Judicial authorities of the nation, and a strict compliance with the duties and obligations which devolve upon the citizens of a common country. Upon the subject of SLAVERY, while it will never seek occasion for thrusting it upon public attention, it will not shrink from its discussion whenever it shall be brought prominently before the country, and made the theme of public controversy; but it will treat it as a local institution, the creature of local law, and subject to the exclusive supervision and control of the communities in which it exists. The TIMES will resist every attempt, and will denounce every proposition, to wage war upon it from without, or to excite the fears, wound the pride, and arouse the resentments of those States which may be disposed or obliged to permit its continued existence. But it will also oppose every endeavor to extend it into regions now free from its influence, to reopen the Slave-trade with Africa, to impose the laws and the principles on which it rests upon other States, and to exact for it an undue share of influence and of power in the Councils of the Confederacy. It will press upon all sections—upon the South and upon the North—the full discharge of all their duties under the Constitution, and will rebuke and resist every attempt on the part of ultraists, in either section, to promote their own views and objects at the expense of justice and the public good.

The TIMES will discuss all topics of general interest, in every department of public action, and always in the interest of Order, the Public Peace and the general prosperity of the community. Its influence will be uniformly conservative, without neglecting any just and safe means of social or political Progress. While it will report promptly and accurately all intelligence of general interest in every department of human activity, it will never pander to vicious tastes, and will exclude from its columns everything that might render it unsafe or improper for general FAMILY perusal. It will seek to promote the public welfare by urging the claims of EDUCATION, MORALITY and RELIGION upon the masses of the people, and in all its discussions it will endeavor constantly to be guided and controlled by the spirit of Moderation, Patriotism and Common Sense. It seeks the confidence and respect of reflecting men of all parties, but makes no appeal to those with whom party success is the first motive of action, and the peace and welfare of the country the last.

In its correspondence, both Foreign and Domestic, the TIMES will not be inferior to any other American Journal. Its REPORTS of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, of Financial, Commercial and General Intelligence, of important Legal and Criminal Trials, and of whatever may have special interest for the great body of the community, will be full, prompt and reliable.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES, (Daily,) by mail, SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the daily paper, a Literary Department, embracing standard novels and tales, and miscellaneous selections of the highest interest. The Agricultural Department is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader. Price, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR; two copies to one address, FIVE DOLLARS; ten copies to one address, TWENTY DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information to the Farmer and Gardener, a department which has become highly popular. Price TWO DOLLARS a year; three copies to one address, FIVE DOLLARS; five copies to one address, EIGHT DOLLARS; ten copies to one address, TEN DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance.

Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

As an ADVERTISING Medium, the TIMES has claims to attention, from the extent and character of its circulation, fully equal to those of any other journal in the country.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.